FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

"THE HISTORY."

[illegible]: The author of 'the History' says he will be grateful for any cor[illegible], or any omission supplied.' [illegible] to enjoy one's gratitude; but [illegible] is not interleaved, and I have no [illegible] I may preserve my memora[illegible] you will print them. If no[illegible], perhaps the 'Ex Charge' [illegible] with them the next time he [illegible]. It's a great book—that some [illegible] doubtless it will add a few [illegible] to 'The Author's' titles. [illegible], I must hope that the next [illegible] will be improved in the following, [illegible] numberless points; some of which [illegible]—the most are only ridiculous. [illegible], so agreeable a dish of gossip [illegible] rarely set before the public. [illegible] title is a misnomer. 'History'—[illegible] Bolingbroke—'is Philosophy teaching [illegible] examples.' Now in this book there is [illegible] of examples—but, precious little [illegible]—unless its Author be the im[illegible] thereof. What do the census-[illegible] by asking a man if he can [illegible]. The language of this book is often [illegible], and I fear that the marshals [illegible] its author when they figured [illegible] one in every seven of our citizens [illegible] read or write. The author—or [illegible] else—must have read a right [illegible]. Did you ever before see so [illegible] quotations and allusions in a single [illegible]. He knows Latin too when he [illegible] says he can translate it. For —Tanto molis erat [illegible] condere gentium—he renders "[illegible] material to form a nation." Now, I'll give him a cookie if [illegible] that sentence fairly and get this [illegible]. In the next edition either [illegible] its English ought to be omit[illegible] a scholar the English is ridicu[illegible] the Latin is useless.

[illegible] pays noble tributes to the [illegible] services of our forefath[illegible] Colonial and Revolutionary times, [illegible] shows that their influence was not [illegible] with their bodies. For instance, [illegible] Battle died in 1799, (p. 146,) but [illegible] W. H. Battle, (p. 78,) was [illegible] (p. 146.) Another of our [illegible] lively ancestor. Richmond [illegible] born in 1770—yet he was a [illegible] when the war of the Revolu[illegible] (p. 385.) Perhaps he came [illegible] the boy Bishops of the Dark [illegible]

[illegible] is fortunate in owning a [illegible] as necessary to pub[illegible] 'the Author.' Judging by [illegible] in his pages he is a [illegible] Chief-Justice Ruffin. I [illegible] be also suspected of Ne[illegible] J. Wheeler, M. D., is a [illegible] Wake Forest College (p. 131.) [illegible] trustees of that Institu[illegible]—a favor not granted to [illegible]—nor to the University. [illegible] Wheeler was a private in Major [illegible] Company in Mexico, (p. 420.) [illegible] two and a half precious pages [illegible] to a list of that company's [illegible] while its gallant exploits are left [illegible] the book scarcely informs [illegible] was such a thing as a North [illegible] Regiment.

[illegible] said of the first Faculty im[illegible] Jefferson for the University of [illegible] that any one of them could per[illegible] of any other. The Facul[illegible] University seems to be [illegible]. One of the Professors has [illegible] for the minor branches of [illegible] and Geology—but also ge[illegible] to guide surely among the [illegible] intricacies of Mensuration. [illegible] Natural Philosophy [illegible] Latin—perhaps he helps the [illegible] translate Pliny De. Reb. Nat. (p. [illegible] be the grouping of the [illegible] University, it is no wonder [illegible] 'the Author' presents 'the [illegible] that in point of Education, [illegible] all the Union,—one in [illegible] white persons cannot read or [illegible] is not recorded with any [illegible]. 'More in sorrow than in an[illegible] alluded to. Like the filial [illegible] of Noah we would rather [illegible] of oblivion over her de[illegible].' By the way, as to this [illegible]—what in it is like the filial [illegible] sons of Noah? With what [illegible] the mantle of oblivion? [illegible] I would prefer the mantle to [illegible].

[illegible] of Nathaniel Macon will [illegible] 'the Author' for perpetuating [illegible] (if true) story about his [illegible] (p. 433.) And they [illegible] have been as observant of [illegible] as they ought to have been. [illegible] ordered that a parcel of rock [illegible] from a certain field, and [illegible] his grave.' Yet impartial [illegible] records that

'[illegible] line, they raised not a stone,
[illegible] in his glory.' See p. 439.

[illegible] lawyer in Mecklenburg [illegible] said (p. 267,) 'He married [illegible] compeer of her imperial namesake of Russia) daughter of the late Joseph Wilson, Esq.' Now were a man to mention any decent American woman in the same sentence with Catharine of Russia he ought to be—spanked. But in this case the comparison is so abominable an outrage on common decency, that I can hardly believe the evidence of my own eyes. There is entirely too much of this writing 'for Buncombe' in the History. So that I feel no mercy towards such a blunder as this.

I looked eagerly for the loudly heralded papers obtained from the Archives of the Board of Trade in London. They were, among other services, to set beyond damage from even insinuation the authenticity and genuineness of the famous Mecklenburg Declaration of May 20th, 1775. Doubtless many of them are deeply interesting, and valuable in their places—but they leave the genuineness and authenticity of the Declaration as much as ever, '*quæstio valde vexata*,' and I may add, *vexanda*.

Notwithstanding the countless errors in 'the History,' it is at present a book invaluable to a North Carolinian. Not the least of its merits is that it will necessitate the preparation of a better one.

Q IN THE CORNER.

FROM THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Historical Sketches of North Carolina, from 1584 to 1851. Compiled from Original Records, Official Documents, and Traditional Statements—with Biographical Sketches of her distinguished Statesmen, Jurists, Lawyers, Soldiers, Divines, etc. By John H. Wheeler, late Treasurer of the State.

Sterne has immortalized a species of criticism which we feel almost inclined to adopt towards the work rejoicing in the above somewhat extensive and slightly pretentious title. In fact, it strikes us that it would be our safer course to say, briefly, that the book is two pounds and three ounces in weight; measures nine inches and a half in length, and six inches and three-eighths in breadth, and is one inch and three-quarters in thickness, that it is bound in muslin, and has "Wheeler's History of North Carolina," in conspicuous gilt letters on the back, and having proceeded thus far to stop, certain of being borne out by the verdict of a discriminating public, who will respect our scales and foot-rule, even if they should be inclined to question our judgment.

To expose the errors and short-comings of a book by a native citizen of North Carolina would, under any circumstances, be to us an ungrateful task, but especially would it be so, where, as in the present instance, the book purports to contain the records of her early fame, or to hand down to posterity the biography of her most distinguished sons. Luckily for us, we are spared the necessity of engaging in any such task, the whole trouble and responsibility of which are taken off our hands by the whig press, with whom it seems to be a labor of love, rather than a necessity of criticism. We must however be permitted to express our regrets that the ample materials which the industry of Col. Wheeler has collected, had not fallen into other hands; or that some literary taste, some eclectic discrimination, had not been used in their selection and arrangement. While, from the minuteness of the details, and the number of the families referred to, the book must possess a sort of personal interest to almost every native of the State, and derive an additional piquancy, and, if we may be allowed to coin a word, salability, from its allusions to public men, it is yet much to be questioned, how far such a catch-penny course is calculated to advance the reputation of the author, or enhance the literary character of the State; although it may, and doubtless will, replenish the coffers of Col. Wheeler with an abundant supply of the almighty dollar.

Nevertheless, the book, with all its imperfections on its head, is one which should be in the possession of every citizen of the State, both native and adopted, as it contains a mass of information not otherwise available or obtainable, or as the author truly but somewhat ungrammatically remarks in his preface, because "it will afford *a data* to more extended inquiry" into the history of the State. By the way, is not *data* plural? If the circulation of the history could only be confined within the limits of North Carolina, we would have nothing to say against its style or grammatical construction, but since it must go forth to the world as the only history of the State, we feel constrained to utter our protest against its acceptance as a specimen of the literary taste or proficiency of her citizens. To the Editor, in the hurry of composition, much can be pardoned, but to the book maker, who deliberately perpetrates murder upon the Queen's English, the highest penalty of the law should be applied. Of its partizan bias we know nothing. Of the inaccuracy of its statements we need only cite the instance of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation, in which the subscription of the State is set down at $40,000. And then our friend Burr is 49.

AN ILL-USED VIRGINIAN.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American tells the following good story:

A good thing is told here of the Secretary of the Treasury, whose humor is as proverbial as his personal popularity is universal. During a part of last summer he was confined to his residence by a serious and protracted illness, which prevented him from attending the Department or transacting official business. It so occurred, at that particular time, a young patriot from the Old Dominion came to Washington to offer his valuable services to the Government, supposing that without such support the pillars of the Republic might tremble and fall. Owing to the cause which I have suggested, he was prevented from seeing Mr. Corwin, to whom he was particularly inclined to tender his aid, as Mr. Stuart had already overstocked his bureaux with the natural—some of them *very* natural—productions of Virginia.—By and by, however, the Secretary of the Treasury got out, and our young patriot, who had stood at the head of the messenger's catalogue for a month or more, was on the spot to welcome his return. After stating the high character of his recommendations, the eminent services which he had rendered in Dinwiddie or Shenandoah, the neglected claims of the State in which he had the honor to be born, and promising the most gratifying future for Mr. Fillmore—as is said to be customary on such occasions—he wound up by saying that he had been waiting six weeks for an appointment, and, all things considered, he thought he had been badly treated.—The Secretary listened, and that was a point gained; for Secretaries do not always listen. Having heard all his grievances, Mr. Corwin ingenuously asked the young patriot from what State he hailed. With that conscious and chivalric pride which belongs to the children of the "mother of States and statesmen"—he answered, "from *Virginia*, sir;" intimating by the emphasis that the right of official possession was thus affirmatively settled. "From *Virginia*, sir?" replied Mr. Corwin, with unaffected astonishment; "from Virginia, sir, and six weeks in Washington without an appointment! You *have*, indeed, been badly treated!" Whereupon the patriot disappeared to renew the application elsewhere, for it is to be said, in justice to our Virginia friends, that one defeat for office is but the incentive to another effort.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1852.

A NEW YEAR.—We tender to our readers our best wishes that the year on which we all this day enter may be to them a prosperous and happy one; and that between them and us the ties of friendship, or of acquaintance, may be strengthened to our mutual gratification and advantage.

To the Senior Editor of the Observer the day is one of peculiar interest. It is the commencement of the *Twenty-Eighth year* of his connection with the public of North Carolina as Editor of the Observer. During those years great changes have occurred. The paper has doubled its size, and trebled its circulation, and the public wants have seemed to him to call for a Semi-Weekly issue. Quite a number of names which he found on its subscription list in January 1825 he is glad to find still there, though their heads and his may be a shade or two whiter than they were then. Looking back upon those years, he feels grateful for a degree of public confidence quite sufficient to satisfy his desires, the result, he believes, less of any ability marking his arduous labors, than of an independent following of the dictates of his judgment, irrespective of any popular whim of the moment; and always with an eye to the maintenance of Law and Order.

We repeat our wishes for A Happy New Year to our readers.

THE MAILS.—We learn that the late irregularities of the Northern mail have been owing to damages sustained by the Boats on the Potomac in endeavoring to force their way through the ice during the recent cold weather. The Wilmington Journal understands that the boats would be repaired by to-day.

FAYETTEVILLE AND SOUTHERN PLANK ROAD.—The annual meeting of this Company will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

We understand that the Road, 15½ miles in length, is nearly completed, and could be finished in a few days if a large quantity of Lumber, now detained at one of the dams on the river, could be got down to the Landing. Half of the Road will be put under toll next week, and probably the remainder in about five or six weeks. The capital subscribed, about $22,500, will be nearly sufficient to complete the entire road, which will cost about $1500 per mile, including Bridges, Toll-Houses, &c.

WHEELER'S HISTORICAL SKETCHES.—A paper in the Western part of the State having intimated that the Observer was singular in its estimate of Col. Wheeler's book, we propose in this and succeeding papers to copy notices of the work from other papers in the State, beginning with an article from a correspondent of the Raleigh Register, and another by the editor of the Wilmington Journal, in another column. It would not distress us if we stood alone in giving utterance to our opinions of such a work, appealing as it does to State pride for a reputation to which its intrinsic merits do not entitle it. But, such an intimation having been made, it is but fair that we should show how ill founded it is.

MR. CLAY'S HEALTH.—The news from Mr. Clay's chamber, says the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, "is anything but relief to public anxiety. That great man, we all fear, is closing his public career forever. He looks facts in the face with his usual fearlessness, and believes death is not far off, and is not afraid to meet it. Oh, what a void there will be, when he leaves us forever! Getting no better of his cough, and growing weaker and weaker constantly, with more and more a loss of appetite, he does not for one moment flatter or delude himself."

CONGRESS.—No quorum of the Senate appeared on Saturday last, and the House did not meet that day, or on Monday.

Of the Senate's proceedings on Monday, we have the following account by the telegraphic despatches of the Richmond Whig:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.

In the Senate to-day, barely a quorum was present.

The resolution of invitation to Kossuth, adopted by Congress, has been signed by the President, and the Committee appointed to carry it into effect recommend that arrangements like those adopted at the reception of Lafayette be adopted on the present occasion, and that the Chairman introduce Kossuth in these words: "We present Louis Kossuth to the Senate of the United States." Senators are then to rise, while the President will invite him to be seated. The report was adopted.

A communication from the Librarian, and the proceedings of the House in relation to the late fire, were received.

Mr. Cass moved an amendment, appropriating money for new books, and also inquiring whether any additional means are requisite to render the Capitol fire proof.

The resolution lies over.

The Senate then adjourned to Friday.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina met in Raleigh on Tuesday last.

ECLIPSE.—We again remind our readers that on Tuesday night next, the 6th inst., there will be a total Eclipse of the Moon, beginning at 5' 7" past 11 o'clock, P. M., and terminating at 43' 7" past 2 A. M.

Extract from a business letter to the Editors of the Observer:—

"I am truly pleased with the manly and independent course of the six Senators who dared to love the U. States better than Hungary, and to approve Monroe's practical comment on Washington's advice, rather than the ingenious quibbles of a Hungarian lawyer. Truly we are a strange people. France came to our aid, in other words, intervened, just as Russia has done, in the civil commotions of a people; and she is right and Russia is wrong. We are called on to imitate France; of course, we then admit intervention. And this invites intervention from others. The Hungarian need not have *argued* the matter; the nation is too mad to understand the premises, and too blind to see the sequence."

KOSSUTH IN PHILADELPHIA.—Kossuth's reception in Philadelphia was enthusiastic, but almost entirely free from the extravagancies which were displayed in New York. During his stay in the City, he made three speeches, in which no reference was made to the intervention doctrines which he had advocated in New York. Of his speech at the corporation dinner, a correspondent of the National Intelligencer says:

"In this speech it is fair to M. Kossuth to say there was not a word of offensive or even doubtful doctrine, and the nearest approach to any thing of the sort was a most innocent and graceful reference to the inscription on the old State-House bell.—This speech was unexceptionable. It was warmly cheered, and he immediately retired."

After Kossuth had retired, three speeches were made in favor of the most ultra intervention doctrines, and three in opposition, the latter being received without any of the rudeness which greeted Judge Duer in New York.

Kossuth met with a grand reception at Baltimore on Saturday.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says,—

"The Kossuth fever is making progress, backward only. The cause of the enthusiasm in New York is here now believed to have sprung, not from Hungarian patriotism, but abolitionism. How this may be as to the fact, it is not for me to say, but it is very certain that the whole Democratic party South is rapidly getting cured of the fever, as you can see by the cold water thrown upon it in the Union, and by the refusal of the House of Representatives, as yet, to appoint a committee to receive him."

Two persons were shot in Charleston on Christmas day *by boys*, and in both instances death has resulted. Five boys are implicated in one of the homicides. In two other cases pistol balls were fired into houses. All this is as unusual in Charleston as it is discreditable.

TARIFF CONVENTION.—A convention of the iron-masters of several counties of Northern New York, held at Keeseville, a few days ago, reported that all their property "consisting of Forges, Furnaces, Rolling Mills, Nail Factories, their appendages and machinery, together with the ore beds and woodlands owned by them," amounts to about $3,000,000 in value, but has depreciated full one-fourth under the tariff of 1846; that all their business, furnishing support to 5,000 men, and giving subsistence to more than one-third of their population, must be relinquished as a losing concern. They desire, therefore, specific duties to be laid on foreign iron to enable them to live.

A fire in Philadelphia, originating at the corner of Chestnut and 6th streets, destroyed an entire block of buildings, among them Brown's Hotel and Johnson's Law Bookstore. Total loss about $200,000.

Drummers.—We learn that the Amateur Brass Band want one or two drummers. There are plenty of *northern drummers* in town.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Perhaps they are deficient in "brass"?

Engine Made in Raleigh.—We had the pleasure, a few days ago, to inspect a new stationary Engine just finished at the "Novelty Iron Works" of Silas Burns, Esq., in this city, for the Saw Mill of Messrs. Lockhart & Jones, of Johnston county. It is a thirty-five horse power Engine; was planned and drafted by Mr. Bruce, the accomplished machinist who superintends the works; and was executed by a workman from Newark, who received a premium for a piece of his mechanism exhibited at the World's Fair in London. A more substantially built, accurately proportioned, finely finished work of the kind, we venture to say, cannot be found in any of the Northern establishments; and the best of all is, this entire machine, boiler and all, were made in *Raleigh*, through the enterprise of our enlightened and patriotic fellow citizen, Silas Burns, and at as *low a cost* as it could have been done at the North. We are glad to learn that business is pouring in upon Mr. Burns. He has demonstrated, as Sam Patch used to say, that "some things can be done as well as others;" and none of our people will be disposed to go to the North for any thing in his line, after they see *what he is doing*.

Raleigh Star.

The following statement, from the Boston Atlas, is a practical commentary upon the working of the present Tariff, which should not be overlooked:

Manufactures.—Several mills have recently made up their accounts, and the result proves to be but little better than the previous six months. We give both, for comparison, and shall continue our list of losses by other mills, as ascertained hereafter. We are sorry to say the list is likely to be increased:

	Last 6 months.	Previous 6 months.
Atlantic,	$58,000	$38,000
Appleton,	7,000	50,000
Nashua,	15,000	38,000
Jackson,	4,000	22,000
Stark,	14,000	48,000

It should be borne in mind that, besides these losses, coming out of the *capital stock*, the interest on the same is also lost, nor is any provision made for wear and tear of machinery, &c.

IMPORTANT FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 24.

We have later advices from the Rio Grande. Brownsville papers of the 3d inst., state that Gen. Carvajal attacked the Mexican General Jaurequi, who had fortified himself strongly at Ceralvo, and, after hard fighting for two days, succeeded in taking nearly the whole town and driving the Mexicans into their fortified house, where they are completely penned up. The Mexicans lost all their provisions and ammunition. Carvajal had 10 killed, including Lieut. Graham and Captain Chini, (so written by the telegraph,) also Capt. Wheat was severely wounded. The Mexican loss was very severe, and included all the Seminole Indians and their leader.

At the latest dates from Carvajal, he was about to attack the Mexicans in their position, and, if successful, will probably enter Monterey without opposition.

There are few Editors in our country, we presume, who cannot, more or less feelingly, sympathize with the author of the following broad hints:

FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

Amateur Obituaries.—We have a correspondent in Barnwell District to whom we beg leave, once for all, to tender our grateful acknowledgements for his numerous favors, with a hope that he will *not* continue the same; who has buried more friends within the last two years than any the most afflicted individual of our whole acquaintance. He seems to labor under a mortal necessity of going into tears and bereavement about once a month, and, when nobody dies conveniently, he is obliged to make up a case to satisfy his thirst for grief. We should not have complained of this, but one of his first subjects remonstrated earnestly with us touching his premature burial, and we were obliged to make amends by restoring him to the light of day. Since then we have contented ourselves with being silent mourners at the affecting funerals of our correspondent. His last case—that of the gentleman "cut off in the bloom of his youth," who "left a numerous offspring," and at "the pomp and parade" of whose military funeral divers respectable officers of militia were "so miserable, that, strong men as they were, nature predominated, and they gave vent to passionate bursts of feeling"—is now before us, and has harrowed our own heart so much that we should be unwilling to subject the public to a like infliction.

Episcopal Church.—The sale of Pews in the Episcopal Church, now in progress of erection in this City, took place on the 26th inst., and we are pleased to learn that the proceeds, over and above previous subscriptions, arising therefrom, were sufficient to ensure the speedy completion of the building.—*Raleigh Register.*

A LOAFER'S SOLILOQUY.

Oh, dear! Oh, dear! What a world this is. This world, as Shakspeare very beautifully remarks, "is all a cattle show, for man's *delusion* given—and—and woman's too." That's a fact. Shakspeare's *right!* This here is a very—a *very* checkered life.

This world is given to fault-finding, *tremenjus*. Now, here's my wife—kicked up a row, just because I went to bed with my overcoat, boots, and hat, when she *knew* that I wanted to get up airly in the mornin', and start off im*me*jitly on 'portant business. She's very p'ticular to inquire what business it is that calls me out so airly—but I won't tell 'er. She's no right to interfere in my business. I don't in'erfer'n hers. I don't never ask her where she buys groceries and provisions, and get's trusted for 'em—if she only gets 'em without throwin' away money for 'em.

And then she finds fault wi' me for spendin' so much money for licker. But what am I a goin' to dew? Licker's cash: it can't be bort without the dimes. She says it hurts me, and makes my hands *peel*, says that 'twould take a great deal of *new milk* to make a man's hands peel *bad*. What o' that? Hain't the men that sell licker got to live? How can they pay rent if nobody patronizes 'em? That's a question that goes to my heart like an arrer. When I think of the high rents that tavern keepers have to pay, I al'ays go and take su'thing to help 'em along. I've thought a good deal about this lately—and—now I think of it, they've riz on what's his name's rent, across the way, and I'll just go over and give him a small lift. Oh, dear, this is a checkered life.

Model Subscribers.—Out of all the subscribers to the Spirit of the Times last year, only seven had to be dunned—five of whom were dead, and the money of the other two had been stolen from the Post Office. [Incredible.]

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE HARNET AND THE BITTLE.

A POEM BY ACKERMAN,

In the dialect of Wiltshire, in England.

A harnet zet in a hollur tree.—
A proper spiteful twoad was he;
And a merrily zung while *he* did zet,
His stinge as shearp as a bagganet:
Oh, whoso vine and bowld as I,
I vears not bee, nor waspe, nor vly!

A bittle up thuck tree did clim,
And scarnfully did look at him:
Zays he, "Zur harnet, who give thee
A right to zet in thuck there tree?
Vor ael you zengs so nation fine
I tell 'e 'tis a house 'o mine."

The harnet's conscience velt a twinge,
But grawin' bowld wi his long stinge,
Zays he, "Possession's the best laaw,
Zo here th' sha'sn't put a claaw!
Be off, and leave the tree to me,
The mixen's good enough for thee!"

Just then a yuckel, passin' by,
Was axed, by them, the cause to try:
"Ha! Ha! I zee how 'tis!" says he,
They'll make a vamous munch vor me!"
His bill was shearp, his stomach lear,
Zo up he snapped the caddlin pair.

MORAL.

Ael you as be to laaw inclined,
This leetle stwory bear in mind:
Vor if to laaw you aims to gwo,
You'll vind they'll allus zar'e zo:
You'll meet the vate o' these here two,
They'll take your cwoat and carcass too!

MARRIED,

At Louisburg, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. Mr. Faucett, the Rev. SIMEON COLTON, D. D., of Summerville, to Mrs. CATHARINE E. FULLER, of Louisburg.

On the 17th ult., at The Cottage, in Yadkin county, by the Rev'd R. W. Barber, C. L. GLENN, Esq., of Rockingham county, to Miss ANN S., daughter of Col. James R. and Mrs. Susan Dodge, of Yadkin county.

DIED,

In Johnston county, on the 20th ultimo, Mrs. LUCY WOODALL, consort of the late Jacob Woodall, deceased, in the 86th year of her age.

In Chowan county, on the 22d ult., JOSEPH B. SKINNER, Esq., in the 71st year of his age. The deceased formerly represented that county in the General Assembly.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 31. Steamer Chatham, with goods for sundry merchants of this place and interior.

Jan 1—Str Henrietta, with goods for Rockfish Co, A Zachery, E J Hale & Son, S J Hinsdale, R Mitchell, C Caison, Holt & Carrigan, S W Tillinghast & Co, J H & J Martine, S Boon, A A McKethan, A H Whitfield, Cook & Johnson, Boner & Christ, W W Cole, W S Latta, W F Moore, G McNeill, W R Love, E S Hobbs, W R Holt, Cook & Taylor, C T Haigh & Son, C P Mallett, R M Orrell.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Dec 27—Brigs Clearance from Turk's Island, Vancouver and Lilly from New York, Emeline from Boston, Cornelia from Guadaloupe, E Hinds from Portsmouth; Schrs Leo from Boston, Mary Howard, Memento, Tyrone and Saunders from New York, Nancy R Hagan from Newport. 29—Schrs L P Smith and Brooksville from New York.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th August, ISAAC, a bright mulatto. The said boy is about 26 or 27 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; has long dark hair, inclined to curl, but when combed lies in waves; large mouth, and shows his teeth very plainly; he has a small scar over one eye; his manner is easy; stands erect, but when spoken to has a downcast look, but replies with a smile. Said boy may have been decoyed off by some white person, or he may attempt to pass himself as a free person. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him; or Fifty Dollars for his delivery, and proof sufficient to convict any person of harboring him or aiding him in getting away.

WILLIAM BOSTICK, Sen'r.
Dockery's Store, Richmond co., N. C. }
November 18, 1851. } 42-tf

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House, in the town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 2d day of February next,

200 Acres of LAND,

On the West side of Cape Fear, known as the Dailey Land, near the southern line of the town of Fayetteville. Terms—6 months credit, bond with approved security.

Also, the Lot with Dwelling House on Green street, joining Sackett and others, (late residence of Patrick Dailey,) upon a credit of 6 and 12 months, bond with approved security.

Also, 200 Acres of Land, joining the first tract, known as the Rush Land, joining Robinson and others. Terms—6 months credit, bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, C. M. E.
December 20, 1851. 51-*ts

FOR SALE.

MY PLANTATION in Cumberland county, on Upper Little River, (being equidistant from Fayetteville and Pittsborough,) containing about three hundred acres of Land, fifty of which are low grounds, inclosed with a good fence, ditched, and ready for planting. Also, a good orchard, fine spring water, and tolerable improvements. For terms, apply to F. J. Swann in Wilmington.

F. J. SWANN.
Dec. 8, 1851 49-6twpd

LABORERS WANTED.

THE subscribers wish to employ Forty Laborers, to work on the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road, between this place and Kingsbury. Wages 75 cts. per day.

Application may be made to either of the subscribers.

JOHN P. McLEAN.
THOMAS J. ROBINSON.
Fayetteville, Dec. 18, 1851. 50-*4t

Uwharie Male & Female Academy.

The Exercises of this Institution will commence on the 1st day of January 1852, under the care and direction of Mr. Josiah H. Brooks, A. M., whose reputation as a teacher is well known. The Institution is situated in the country, 9 miles Southwest of Ashborough, and is designed to be preparatory to the Freshman, Sophomore and Junior Classes in College, and also to afford the facilities to those not pursuing a collegiate course of acquiring a thorough knowledge of all the English branches, and the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French and Italian languages, to any extent that may be required.—The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and morality, and is entirely free from those temptations to vice and disorder, so common in towns and villages, and has many other advantages as a situation for a literary institution. Much attention will be paid to the manners and general deportment of the students. A supply of books and stationery will be kept constantly on hand near the Academy.

Tuition—per Session of five months:

Primary English branches,	$4 00
Common English branches,	6 00
Higher "	7 50
Languages,	12 00

Board, per month, including lights and washing, $5.

For further particulars, address the Principal at Gray's X Roads, Randolph county, N. C.

R. G. MURDACH.
ALEX'R S. GRAY.
Z. RUSH.
HENRY FULLER.
WILLIAM HAMMOND.
Dec. 16, 1851. 49-2m

ROBERT L. MARTIN,

No. 38 NORTH FRONT STREET,

Philadelphia,

Commission Merchant for the sale of Cotton and Woollen Yarns,

OFFERS his services to Southern Manufacturers for the sale of their Yarns on commission, and respectfully suggests that a thorough acquaintance with the Yarn trade, and with the Manufacturing interest generally, of this section, gives him facilities for promoting their interests. Any information concerning the demand for Yarns in this market, (being the principal consuming market for Yarns in the Union,) will be promptly furnished.

Orders for all kinds of Cotton and Woollen Machinery of the best construction, with latest improvements, will be executed on the lowest terms of the market.

Refer to Thos. Allibone & Co., Philadelphia.
C. Benbow, Fayetteville.
James Kyle, Jr., ditto.
Dec. 20, 1851. 50*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1851.

Alexander and Daniel McGilvary, *vs.* John McGilvary and others.

Petition for probate of a Will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John McGilvary, Alexander Johnston and wife Jennett, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of October, A. D. 1851, and in the 76th year of American Independence.

A. C. CURRY, *C. C. C.*
[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 48-6w

Factory Stock for Sale.

THE Subscriber, as Administrator of the Estate of David Kime, dec'd, will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on Monday the 19th day of January next, at the Columbia Cotton Factory on Deep River, in Randolph County, *Twenty-One Shares*, of $100 each, of the Capital Stock of the Deep River Manufacturing Company. This Factory has been newly erected and put into operation with Machinery of the newest and most approved description. The Factory building is a large, substantial brick building; and the family houses, store house, &c., are in good style of buildings. The water power is perhaps not surpassed by any seat on Deep River. Rarely is an opportunity offered to capitalists to make a profitable investment of funds, as is now offered. The sale will be without reserve, and on a credit of six months. Bond and approved security will be required.

B. J. SELLERS, Adm'r.
Dec. 10, 1851. 48-*ts

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of J. A. Rowland & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.
JOHN C. MOORE.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm, at their former Stand in Lumberton, under the style of ROWLAND & McKAY, where Goods of every description can be bought on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.
Lumberton, July 1, 1851. 1tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having determined to continue his business in Wadesborough, takes this method of informing the public that he may still be found at his old stand, South of the Anson Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the most choice Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, and other refreshments usually found in this section of country. He hopes by strict attention to his business, rigid preservation of good order, and unceasing care for the comfort and enjoyment of his customers, to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

WM. W. SANDERS.
Wadesborough, July 15, 1851. 7tf

$50 Reward.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery to me, or $40 for confinement in any Jail so that I get him, of a negro man named JIM, formerly the property of Flora McLean, on Jumping Run, Cumberland county. I bought him about two years ago, during all which time he has been runaway. I suppose he is lurking about the neighborhood in which he was raised, near the Little River Cotton Factory. He is about 18 or 19 years of age, yellow complexion, stout built. Any information, addressed to me at Raleigh, will be thankfully received.

JOHN McLEAN.
Johnston county, N. C., Dec. 1, 1851. 4-*6t

POLITICS AND THE PRESIDENCY.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.

The would-be Democratic Party here is very uneasy in its present difficulties. Nominally it is all-powerful, and the Whigs submit to it with resignation. Its majorities are omnipotent in both Houses. But it is now in the plenitude of its power that it is in the most peril. The card of Gen. Bayly, the late Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, sets forth the general indisposition of the pro-slavery Democracy to mix in with the Northern Anti-Slavery Democracy. The association, the Coalition is so hateful in all respects, that it can scarcely get along without some *emeute*. There is a general under tone of rebellion in the Southern and North Western ranks. All things seem to be tending towards supplanting the old stagers like Cass, Douglass, Buchanan, and other Northern candidates, and to substitute for them Gen. Butler of Ky. It is the policy of the Northern Free Soil Democracy to take a Southern man for a candidate, in order through him to govern in the Democratic Party,—but the old *stagers* from all quarters are resisting this policy, very ineffectually, however, it seems to me. The Democratic Party, it is clear, notwithstanding the disclaimers of Mr. Polk of Tenn., upon the organization of the House, intend to keep both Secession and Abolition as elements of Democracy. Gen. Houston lays out this programme in his speech, though he bids highest for Abolition.—Now these two combustible elements must sooner or later (and sooner I think) consume the Democratic party.

The old Democracy South will not put up with Secession, and the old Democracy North will not put up with Abolition. Nevertheless, by the combination of these opposite elements, and by suppressing, as Gen. Bayly sets forth in his card, all expression of opinion on the Compromise Bills, Mr Boyd was made Speaker of the House. His election, however, thus, has sown broad-cast the seeds of disunion in the Democratic party. As soon as his committees were named, it found vent in resignations from all sides. Mr. Disney abandoned the post assigned him, and Gen. Bayly gives utterance to what he thinks, in the card I speak of. The real truth is, such discordant and lacerating elements as Secession and Abolitionism, which now compose the bulk of the Democratic party, cannot work together even to make a President to divide the spoils under.

The Whigs, therefore, as strong in numbers as ever, and now more national and catholic than ever, have but to let this Secession and Abolitionism that calls itself Democracy, work together, and work off itself. It cannot do what it is trying to do,—smother the slavery or anti-slavery feeling that composes Democracy. Slavery is such an element of this Government, that it will and must crop out, and when it does, this unnatural coalition will split asunder. Men that come to Congress, such as Meade of Virginia does, on Disunion slavery issues, and as Cleveland does, on Disunion anti-slavery issues, though both are called Democrats, must kick, and rave, and tear, harnessed together. Massachusetts and Ohio Democracy, and Alabama and Carolina Democracy, are chemically more opposite than fire and water. One must and will destroy the other, as soon as the Whigs let on a little Oxygen air.

Democratic elements in the Senate are, if possible, more discordant than in the House. Houston South, bids for Northern votes. Douglass North, bids for Southern votes. Clay is a Democrat, and so is Butler of S. C. Dodge is a Democrat, and so is Hunter. Walker is a Democrat, and so is King of Alabama. When Senator Cass speaks, Senator Douglass must follow after. Clemens, a young, but able Senator, unskilled in these political trickeries, tried the other day to unravel them. Such a party with no consistency of principle, no identity of interest, no love, but on the contrary, all animosity, must sooner or later explode. If it could live long enough to win a Presidential victory, it would die the day after. The hoop of interest that nominally keeps it up now, will shrink then, and its staves will tumble all together.

And it is necessary now for the country, and the whole country, that such a Democratic party should fall asunder. Its Secessionism South by which it exists, is fatal to peace and harmony in the Union, and its Abolitionism North, by which it also exists, is not less fatal to the Union. The Union, the Constitution, the body Politic, are torn by two great powers North and South. The old Democracy, that are sound, can not always stand under, or stand in, this laceration. They are just now the trunk on which these limbs of peril hang,—but the trunk will sooner or later bleed to death, thus constantly rending as it is, asunder. All efforts to cut off these limbs, even that made by Mr. Polk of Tenn., and Mr. Johnson of Arkansas, in the Democratic caucus as set forth by Mr. Bayly, have failed. Democracy stands a coalition of Disunion Secessionists, and Disunion Abolitionists. It exists only by being ultra pro-slavery South, and ultra anti-slavery North.—Without this element of slavery, it would be in a minority in both Houses of Congress.

AN EYE ON THE CAPITOL.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.

M. Kossuth has been highly honored during his brief sojourn here. Without manifesting any undue enthusiasm or running into extravagant fooleries, our citizens have honored him for his cause. They believe him to be serious in his great work of human freedom, and as a laborer in that cause, they have striven to manifest the emotions of their hearts for the triumphant spread of universal liberty throughout the world. He has recovered from his fatigue, and recuperated in health. The private Secretary of Mr. Webster, I understand, called upon him yesterday, and tendered him an invitation in behalf of the Secretary of State to meet him at his residence.

New Species of Cotton.—A new species of Cotton, called the Golden Chaff, has been cultivated during the present season by the planters of Marengo and Sumter counties, Alabama. The weed is diminutive and the seed very small. The staple is quite fine. Fourteen hundred pounds of it in seed will, it is said, yield five hundred pounds, and yields one third more than any other species of Cotton ever planted.—*Charleston Cour.*

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

FRANCE—DEPLORABLE ASPECT OF THINGS THERE.

The telegraphic synopsis of the Canada's news gave us but the faintest impression of the tremendous excitement which we now see, by our files and correspondence, the usurpation of Louis Napoleon has stirred up through all France.

We could fill up our journal with a narrative of the bloody transactions of which the country seems to be in all directions the scene. The history of some of these we have given briefly elsewhere; but the British journals fill column after column with the heart-sickening, disgusting narration.

The British journals, we say, for there is now, alas! no other channel through which the world beyond France may receive intelligence of the events that are going on within her borders. There is not a newspaper that dares to demur against the Despot that has not been silenced.—None are allowed that are not the organs or echoes of the Elysee.

The most painful feature of the uprisings that have taken place (and are yet going on, for aught we know to the contrary,) is, that in many instances they are of a non-political character: the robbery of the rich, the sequestration of their property, murder, insurrection, civil war; in short, the inauguration of a new Reign of Terror seems to be the object often in view. Thus, in a letter from Condom to the *Constitutionnel*, (Napoleon's official mouth-piece, however, it will do to remember) we are told that—

"The town was for a moment invaded by bands assembled in the surrounding communes. The intention was to gain possession of the cash-box of the receiver, but the measures taken were so strong that the rioters threw down their arms and fled. At Vic Fezensac a body of country people went to the market armed with scythes and hatchets, declaring that they were going to do for the rich. These men, led away by the propagandism of secret societies, openly said they laughed at the Republic, and wished for pillage.—They were not able to realize their designs; but between Vic and Auch a serjeant of hussars, carrying a dispatch, fell in with a body of about 200. After making a courageous resistance, he was massacred, and his body left on the road. His horse, wounded and covered with blood, galloped back from whence he had come, spreading alarm through all the places it passed through. In many of the communes, the secret societies were *en permanence*. The most horrible threats were uttered against the landed proprietors, and the hour of their death was to be announced by the tocsin. The news from Paris alone prevented this levy of Socialist bucklers. Several of the proprietors have barricaded their houses and armed their servants."

It is very true, this account is given by a Napoleonist editor, and therefore may be a little exaggerated—and may not. But as some of the correspondents of the London journals (journals that vehemently inveigh against the Prince-President) tell us tales quite as bad, we are not disposed to look upon the statements even of the *Constitutionnel* as a fiction, designed to excite the public mind so as to reconcile it to a strong Military Despotism. For example, we have it on good English authority that the Prefect of Forcalquier was put to death in the most brutal manner. The murderers, after wounding him with a bayonet, sewed him up in a sack and there left him to die from loss of blood. How the "government" (that is, Napoleon III.) designs dealing with the insurgents, will be inferred by the following despatch, which the Minister of War has addressed to the various generals in command of corps:—

"Dec. 9—9 P. M.

"All armed insurrection has ceased in Paris by vigorous repression, and the same energy will have the same effects everywhere. Bands, bringing with them pillage, rape, and incendiarism, are placing themselves out of the pale of the law. With such persons there can be no parly, or summation; they are to be attacked and dispersed. Every man that resists ought to be at once shot, in the name of society defending itself legitimately."

One-fourth of the departments of France are now under martial law. The war, it is essential to remark, has not been begun in the manufacturing towns, in the principal cities, or in the great centres of population. We hear of no movements at Rouen, Elbeuf, Havre, Lyons, or Marseilles, and the reason for this, we think, is found in the fact that the immense standing armies which constantly invest these cities are such as to overawe insurrection, if insurrection were attempted. Withdraw these troops, and we apprehend a flame would burst forth which would involve all France in conflagration.

And while these portions meet the eye on every side, what is going on in the palace of the usurper? Brilliant Court Assemblies, music and dancing, and merry making. 'Nero fiddling—Rome burning!' On the Monday previous to the departure of the steamer, we see, there was a brilliant soiree at the Elysee,—one of greater splendor than there had been for months before. It is estimated that between 2000 and 3000 persons were present, and among them the Pope's Nuncio, the Ministers of Russia, Austria, Prussia, Spain, the Netherlands, Belgium, Naples, &c., the Cabinet Ministers, a considerable number of ex-representatives, and nearly one hundred generals. Royalty in most royal attire! A sort of Jubilee of the despots in honor of the overthrow of the Republic.

Well, what is the next scene in this humiliating farce France has begun again to play? Will the prophets show?

The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial writes,—

Partial uprisings have taken place in about fifty departments. Twenty-five are now in a state of siege.

From one end of France to the other the liberty of the press is destroyed—that is, the little which remained. M. Bonaparte has shut up, by force, nearly all the opposition printing establishments. Those which remain can publish nothing but what seems good to the President and his Ministers.

One of the most important signs of the times is the advent to political life of the peasant population. In no previous revolution has this class made the least movement. 1812, 1814, 1830, and 1848 passed by without waking it from its lethargy.

It seems that the Republic has had vital force enough to vivify it, for nearly all the local movements of the past ten days have been made by peasants. Ten thousand of them were at Clamecy. They held that place several days. Some twenty other places fell into their hands in the different departments; but they were not seconded, and soon disbanded their forces.

The United States Minister.—A statement has appeared in the morning semi-official papers, to the effect that "all the diplomatic corps appeared at the President's levee on Monday night, and congratulated him on his success." This is incorrect so far as the representative of the United States is concerned, as he was not at that levee, nor has he yet formally recognised the present Government.

It will naturally be asked whether the result of the approaching vote will be favorable to Louis Napoleon. Of this, there is not the least doubt. He has, besides his personal popularity, all the influence of the Roman Catholic priesthood in his favor. A large number of the *bourgeoisie* will rally around him, and hundreds of thousands of the peasantry. But I do not think he will be able to establish himself permanently. His recent friends will turn against him before long; compression must fail at last.

FROM THE SOIL OF THE SOUTH.

RENOVATING SOUTHERN LANDS.

MR. EDITOR:—I have been reading and thinking about our condition as farmers and citizens. Our country was once fresh, our lands rich, and they brought forth abundance of the luxuries and comforts of life. Labor received a good reward, and our hearts were made to rejoice, from the fact that our lands were productive. But, alas! those days of prosperity are gone; the fields that once brought large and remunerating crops, a great many of them, are reduced to sedge grass, all sacrificed with gulleys. I speak to our shame, for it is our fault; and that a man is ungrateful to posterity who leaves his plantation worse than he found it. Every man should improve his lands every year. I am convinced that this can be done, and in order to which, I will give you a plan, the result of much study and some experience. First—if our lands are hilly, we must ditch them properly. Next—a rotation of crops and rest of our lands are necessary; and to do this, we should have our farm divided into four fields; plant one in corn, one in cotton; sow one in wheat and oats; let the other field rest. Take all fields in rotation, and our land is all rested every fourth year. Plant the field in corn, (and plough it deep while sluggards sleep, and you will have corn to sell and corn to keep,) and when we plough our corn the last time, sow peas—the tory or the red-ripper is, I think, the best. Gather your corn as early as possible, turn in your stock, and eat out the field; then start a plough, and we should be governed by circumstances what sort of a plough. If the ground is coated over largely with pea-vines and grass, we should apply a good turning plough; but if the ground is clean, a square point scooter and mouldboard will answer; break the field close and deep; let it lie by, till you want to sow your wheat, (forward wheat is best for our climate,) prepare the seed by soaking it in a brine made from common salt from six to eight hours, and while wet, roll the wheat in slacked lime; you can sow it wet or let it get dry; about from three pecks to a bushel is thick enough on common land; lime is a preventive of smut, and gives the young plant a vigorous growth; the salt drives away insects. Wheat should be ploughed in deep; one inch is deep enough; and if the ground is rough, it is best to pass a rake over it. It is owing to the rough manner we sow our wheat that we have so many failures in that crop. After the wheat is cut, turn in your stock to glean your field; and, about the 1st of July, sow and plough in about a peck of peas per acre. These are intended for manure, and about the last of September, they should be turned under with a turning-plough. This field now goes to rest for one year; but it is best to sow another crop of peas in July the same year. You rest your field, and turn your vines under, the next September; by this time, we have three or four vegetable matters turned and mixed in our land. This, with the rest it has received will prepare the land to make a good crop of cotton without any more manure. Nevertheless, we should manure every acre we plant, and to this end, we should have a ditch in our lot, constructed in such a manner as to catch all the wash. It is best to have this reservoir covered with boards. Every thing in the shape of manure should be put in this ditch early in the spring or season as possible. Start your plough or ploughs, as the case may be; run a furrow as deep as you can with a shovel-plough, and, if you think it necessary, run another in the same furrow; commence hauling from your ditch and every other place you can get manure; place your manure in the furrow, and with a turning-plough fling a head on it; continue so the field over.

Corn should follow cotton, and should be planted in the cotton ridge. Run a furrow under the old cotton stalks, but above the manure; plant your corn, and run one furrow on each side; when the corn starts to come up, run a board or horse-rake over it. Corn planted in this way is benefited by the manure of the previous year almost to as large an extent as if the manure was put there the same year.—There are many advantages in manuring on this plan, but I have not the opportunity at this time to urge them. Wheat should follow after corn. This plan of rotation, rest, and manuring, will have the desired effect, I think; and I recommend all the farmers at least to give the above a calm, cool, and deliberate consideration.—I do not say the plan is clear of defects; it may be improved on; and I hope some one more able than myself will take it into consideration.

Come up, gentlemen, and put your shoulder to the wheel of prosperity—give one steady pull on the subject of renovating our lands; and if we should succeed in the experiment, and bring back our lands to their virgin fertility, it will be a day of rejoicing to all. Yours, &c.

J. H. WILLIAMS.

Death of Mrs. Lind.—We regret that Miss Lind has received intelligence by the Canada of her mother's death. In consequence of this sad event it is not probable that Miss Lind will sing again in this country. The public will deeply sympathize with this estimable lady in her affliction

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INTERVIEW BETWEEN PRESIDENT FILLMORE AND KOSSUTH.

On Monday last M. Kossuth waited on the President of the United States.

On being presented, Kossuth said:

"MR. PRESIDENT: Enlightened by the spirit of your country's institutions, when we succeeded to consolidate our natural and historical State's right of self-government, by placing it upon the broad foundation of democratic liberty:

"Inspired by your history when we had to fight for independence against annihilation by centralized absolutism:

"Consoled by your people's sympathy when a victim of Russian interference with the laws of Nature and of Nature's God:

"Protected in exile by the government of the United States, supporting the Sultan of Turkey in his noble resolution to undergo the very danger of a war, rather than leave unprotected the rights of humanity against Russo-Austrian despotism:

"Restored by the United States to life because restored to freedom, and by freedom to activity in behalf of those duties which, by my nation's unanimous confidence and sovereign will, devolved upon me.

"Raised in the eyes of many oppressed nations to the standing of a harbinger of hope, because the star-spangled banner was seen casting protection around me, announcing to the world that there is a nation, alike powerful as free, ready to protect the laws of nations, even in distant parts of the earth, and in the person of a poor exile:

"Cheered by your people's sympathy, so as freemen cheer—not a man whatever, but a principle:

"I now bow before you, sir, in the proud position of your great nation's guest, generously welcomed by a resolution of the Congress of the United States, with equal generosity approved and executed by your Excellency.

"I beg leave to express my fervent thanks, in my name, and in the name of my associates, who, after having shared my misfortunes, have now the reward to share the honor and the benefit which the great republic of the United States was pleased to bestow upon Hungary by bestowing it upon its freely-chosen chief when he became a persecuted victim of despotic violence.

"I beg leave to express my fervent thanks in my country's name also, which, amidst the sorrows of its desolation, feels cheered by your country's generosity, and looks with resolution to the impending future, because it is confident that the time draws near when the eternal code of the law of nations will become a reality.

"President! I stand before your Excellency a living protestation against the violence of foreign interference oppressing the sovereign right of nations to regulate their own domestic concerns.

"I stand before your Excellency a living protestation against centralization oppressing the State right of self government.

"May I be allowed to take it for an augury of better times that, in landing on the happy shores of this glorious republic, I landed in a free and powerful country, whose honored Chief Magistrate proclaims to the world that this country cannot remain indifferent when the strong arm of a foreign power is invoked to stifle public sentiment, and repress the spirit of freedom in any country?

"I thank God that He deemed me not unworthy to act and to suffer for my fatherland.

"I thank God that the fate of my country became so intimately connected with the fate of liberty and independence of nations in Europe, as formerly it was intimately connected with the security of Christendom.

"I thank God that my country's unmerited wo, and my personal sufferings, became an opportunity to seek a manifestation of the spirit and principles of your republic.

"May God the Almighty bless you with a long life, that you may long enjoy the happiness to see your country great, glorious, and free, the corner-stone of international justice, and the column of freedom on the earth, as it is already an asylum to the oppressed.

"Sir, I pledge to your country the everlasting gratitude of Hungary."

The President replied briefly to M. Kossuth's address, in substance as follows:

"I am happy, Governor Kossuth, to welcome you to this land of freedom; and it gives me pleasure to congratulate you upon your release from a long confinement in Turkey, and your safe arrival here. As an individual I sympathized deeply with you in your brave struggle for the independence and freedom of your native land. The American people can never be indifferent to such a contest, but our policy as a nation in this respect has been uniform from the commencement of our government; and my own views, as the Chief Executive Magistrate of this nation, are fully and freely expressed in my recent massage to Congress, to which you have been pleased to allude. They are the same, whether speaking to Congress here or to the nations of Europe.

"Should your country be restored to independence and freedom, I should then wish you—as the greatest blessing you could enjoy—a restoration to your native land; but, should that never happen, I can only repeat my welcome to you and your companions here, and pray that God's blessing may rest upon you wherever your lot may be cast."

Liberty of Speech.—At the dinner given by the Bar of New York to M. Kossuth, Judge Duer was *hissed down and silenced because he presumed to doubt the propriety of changing the policy of this country* to suit the views of the Hungarian chief.—And yet the meeting could be thrown into ecstacies by a declaration *in favor of liberty!* Such is the consistency which has marked some of the meetings held in favor of M. Kossuth. We thought the members of the Bar, who like to indulge in the largest liberty of speech themselves, would have been the last to restrain any man in the exercise of that right. But a mania appears to have seized upon the people of New York, and to have deprived them of their reason An American citizen *dare not raise his voice in that city in behalf of his country but he is gagged.*—*Clipper.*

An Irishman, a few days since, bought a family Bible, and taking it home, made his first record as follows "Patrick D——, born Sept. 20, 1846, aged five years."

FROM THE WASHINGTON UNION.

THE HON. MR. CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.

We notice that this great orator and statesman has tendered his resignation to the legislature of Kentucky, in consequence of his feeble state of health. No individual, probably has ever retired from public life with a kinder feeling on the part of his countrymen than Mr. Clay will carry with him. We say this with a full recollection of the contests in which he has been engaged—contests which arrayed him against men and measures that were dear to us, and the vindication and success of which seemed almost as necessary to us as our own existence; but there was never a moment in which they prevented us from admiring the courage, ability, and patriotism displayed by the leader of the party which opposed the election of General Jackson to the presidency, and the prominent acts of his administration. We never doubted that this opposition commenced from a point of view right as far as the motive was concerned, but mistaken chiefly from its misconception of the personal qualities of the man called by the public gratitude to take charge of the responsibilities of the presidency. When Mr. Clay deprecated as a calamity that tone of public sentiment which would reward mere military talent with the highest civil station in the world, he gave utterance to a conviction right in itself, and accepted most cheerfully by those who rejected the illustration which was in his mind. That he should afterwards have been disposed to receive with distrust, or criticise with severity, measures emanating from a source that possessed not his confidence, was to have been expected, and involved no consideration lessening his claims to the respect of his countrymen.

Mr. Clay will retire from the public councils with the assurance that his labors have contributed to the glory of his country and to the perpetuation of its Union, and, though not surrounded with the halo of military achievements, that they are not the less worthy of transmitting his name to posterity as a patriot and statesman. His life will fill one of the brightest pages as an illustration of the success which awaits an individual who, without the advantages of fortune in early life, can reach in our country the highest posts of honor.

We trust that retirement will restore his enfeebled frame, and that the quiet shades of Ashland may yet be enjoyed by him many years.

The Calculating Machine.—We used to think it was a jest—the idea of a calculating machine; but we have seen it and its ingenious proprietor, Mr. Fuller, who is now stopping at the Irving House. The rapidity and accuracy with which all business problems are solved is truly surprising. It needs only to be seen to be admired. Although an American invention, it has been extensively sold in England, France, Germany, and Holland. It computes interest at every possible rate per cent., upon any sum of money, for any length of time, both at three hundred and sixty and three hundred and sixty-five days to the year, and has a most perfect time-telegraph to compute the number of days any note has to run. To work equations for payments, or average of accounts, is one of its conveniences. Copies have been purchased in Washington by all the departments, for use in their public offices, as well as by the principal bankers, merchants, and mechanics. Less time is required to obtain an answer to any business question than to prepare the statement.—Full printed directions accompany the work. It is learned by one or two hours' study and practice. It occupied a prominent place in the Crystal Palace.

Washington Telegraph.

The Hawthorn Tree, with birds singing and flying from branch to branch, &c., may be seen here. Call and see it before it is sold.

When our eye caught the above in the advertisement of Mr. Tuttle, of Broadway, we were reminded that we had seen this most wonderful piece of mechanism—the most curious and effective that we have ever seen. The tree is sheltered under a glass shade, and though very beautifully executed, is, of course, the minor part of the attraction. The mechanism is wound up, and then commences the song of the birds, which is a remarkably faithful imitation of the natural notes of feathered warblers. But the most wonderful part is the motion of the birds, which are four in number. Near the foot of the tree is the largest bird, of most exquisitely beautiful plumage, which quietly sips the dews from an artificial miniature grotto, ever and anon quivering its half-expanded wings, with that peculiar motion which young birds display when the demands of their appetites are satisfied by the attention of the parent bird.

On the topmost bough is a beautiful humming bird, which poised in the air with fluttering wings, persistingly sips nectar from the honey cup of some favorite flower. On the lower branches are two small humming birds, brilliant with metallic hues, whose motions are the greatest marvel of the whole thing. They leap from bough to bough, without any visible cause of locomotion, save their own joyous nature, now twittering aloud their ecstacies, and anon fluttering their gay plumage, and waving their graceful pinions, seem to be intoxicated with delight. Mr. Tuttle has a host of beautiful and curious things in his store, but for marvellous ingenuity we have seen nothing to equal this "hawthorn tree," which by the way is a *fac-simile* of that which excited so much surprise at the Crystal Palace.

N. Y. Commercial.

It is understood that Mr. Clay is exceedingly desirous of appearing once more on the floor of the Senate, that he may employ his farewell voice in opposing and warning his countrymen against the insidious doctrines respecting intervention which M. Kossuth has promulgated.

Lola Montes.—The sale of tickets for Lola Montes' first appearance in this country, was held on Saturday. The seats brought good prices—those in the private boxes sold from $13 to $26, and seats in the dress circle from $8 to $11. There was some excitement attending the sale and the bidding was quite spirited,

---

Counterfeit $20 gold pieces have made their appearance in Cincinnati. They are well executed and bear a faithful resemblance to the genuine. In weight they are deficient.

SUPREME COURT.

The following gentlemen have been admitted, after examination before the Judges, to practice in the several County Courts of this State, viz:

Robt. B. Gilliam, Jr., Cumberland; James C. Davis, Robeson; A. M. Erwin, McDowell; W. S. Devane, New Hanover; A. S. Merriman, Asheville; M. J. McDuffie, Cumberland; W. T. Marsh, Washington, N. C.; H. Hicks, Granville; A. D. Hawkins, Louisburg; W. H. Bailey, Hillsborough; W. F. Green, Louisburg; Eugene F. Clewell, Salem; Jno. C. Badham, Chowan; W. S. Hill, Greensborough; W. S. Mason, Raleigh; William H. Jones, Wake; David Carter, Hyde; Zebulon B. Vance, Buncombe; Wm. H. Johnson, Tarborough; Cyrus Q. Lemmond, Monroe, Union Co.; A. M. Scales, Rockingham; Wm. J. Houston, Duplin; Francis Bird, Bertie; Samuel W. Watts, Martin; J Pinckney Scales, Rockingham.

And the following gentlemen have been admitted to practice in the several Superior Courts of the State, viz:

Geo. E. B. Singeltary, Nash; N. McLean, Warrenton; J. R. Mendenhall, Guilford; T. L. Hargrove, Granville; Fourney George, Columbus; W. A. Littlejohn, Plymouth; W. L. Tate, Morganton; Quentin Busbee, Raleigh; James J. Iredell, Raleigh; A. H. Joyce, Danbury, Stokes; J. N. Montgomery, Caswell; V. C. Barringer, Charlotte; Jos. Masten, Winston, Forsyth Co.; R. M. Allison, Surry; S. M. McDowell, Morganten.

Raleigh Register.

Conservatism Necessary to the South.—The institutions of the South are all necessarily conservative. Our security consists in our stability, in our adherence to the old, to what is true in the old, to what has been tried and proved by the experience of our two hundred years of life in America. We dare not experiment on this experience. To a poor, adventurous people at the North, with nothing to lose, experiment is always productive of some results. With us, a heedful veneration of what has been transmitted from our fathers is the secret of our safety. Our region is increased by native growth, not by the influx of a foreign population. These are necessarily adventurous and experimental. They risk nothing when they call for a change, and demand a progress to the unknown and indefinite. This is not the case with us. We risk everything by change. Our progress is necessarily *slow*, but it is *sure!* We have few fluctuations. If we make less show than our Northern neighbors, our condition is more substantial. An agricultural people should be, and is always the most conservative.

Charleston News.

MOLASSES

6 HHDS. new crop Cardenas and Neuvitas MOLASSES.
4 hhds. heavy Trinidad Molasses.
Superior article, just arrived by Steamer Evergreen; would be sold to deliver from boat, by
JNO. H. & J. MARTINE.
52-3t
Jan. 1, 1852.

Common Schools.

AT a meeting of the Board of Superintendents, held this day, January 1, 1852.

Present—Edward Lee Winslow, Esq., Chairman; Col. Alexander Murchison, Hon. Lauchlin Bethune, John Evans, Esq., Hector McNeill, Esq.:

The Chairman made a report as to the state of the School fund for the past year, which was unanimously adopted and ordered to be recorded.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman pay to each District having 40 children and a less number than 40, the sum of $32, provided that in all cases proper returns are made of the Schools having been taught.

Resolved, That the Chairman pay to the Districts having more than 40 children the sum of eighty cents for each child in the District, provided that the proper returns are made of the Schools having been taught; and the number of children shall be taken from the returns made and to be made up to January 1, 1852.

Resolved, That the Chairman be directed to pay no District, unless the proper returns are made.

Resolved, That from this date, Jan. 1, 1852, no money will be held longer than two years; and if in that period no returns are made and no Scholars taught, the money due to these Districts shall be merged in the general fund, and distributed at the end of the two years.

Resolved, That the Chairman cause to be merged in the general fund the money coming to the Districts, Nos. 15, 27, 30, 66, agreeably to the notice given by the Board last year,—no Schools having been taught.

Walter A. Huske, J. T. Warden, and William McLauria, appointed the Committee of Examination for the year 1852.

Edward Lee Winslow appointed Chairman for the year 1852.

The boundary of the District No. 55 was altered, in accordance with the request made to the Board.

Statement showing the amounts up to January 1852, due to Districts, and referred to in the Report of the Chairman.

No's	Due up to Jan. 1851.	Due for 1851.	Due by Districts.
3,	$	$6 00	$
5,		4 00	
9,		25	
10,			40
11,		20 17	
12,		29 00	
13,			50
15,	81 00	25 00	
16,		10 00	
17,		12 00	
18,		5 00	
19,		7 04	
20,		20 00	
22,		2 00	
24,		25 00	
25,		25 00	
26,		13 00	
27,	162 00	25 00	
29,		25 00	
30,	16 00	25 00	
32,		50 00	
33,		25 00	
35,		25 00	
37,		25 00	
40,		25 00	
43,		25 00	
45,		30 00	
46,			82 00
49,		25 00	
54,		25 00	
55,		10 00	
56,		90 00	
58,		85 50	
60,			79
61,			
64 & 65,		62 00	
66,	81 00	25 00	
67,		13 24	
68,		13 19	
69,		14 67	
70,		5 00	
71,		25 00	
72,		17 00	
73,		25 00	

List of the School Committees for the year 1852.

District No. 1—A H Dewar, T W Spence, Jas A Johnson.
2—G W Pegram, Henry Johnson, Rias Page.
3—John A Senter, Wm Prince, H S Gower.
4—Taply Johnson, Lewis McKinney, Alex'r Bradley.
5—John Gaskins, Alexander McLeod, Wm Sexton.
6—Wm Gardner, Daniel
7—John McKay, Alexander
ry Avera.
8—Daniel Stewart, Joseph
Ennis.
9—Lovet Ryals, Thos Johnson
10—Wm Stewart, Jas Hodges
11—Jacob West, Lovet W
Godwin.
12—Daniel McDonald, John
McLellan.
13—David McNeill, Anson Wade
14—John Murphy, Sen'r,
John McPhail.
15—Farq'd Armstrong,
Murphy, Jr.
16—Joshua Taylor, Jas
17—Haywood Gainey, John
Wright.
18—Newsom Autrey, Wilson
Maxwell.
19—F D Breece, John T
phy.
20—William Cade, Randal
Evans.
21—Joseph Bullard, M B
E Averitt.
22—Jonathan Carter,
Henry Averitt.
23—Elijah Fisher, Duncan
Smith.
24—Carr Hargrove, Nathan
McLean.
25—Giles Ham, W B Ham,
26—Benjamin Smith, Jas
Branch.
27—H Elliot, Jno Elliot, H
28—Alex'r Walker, John
Williams.
29—Samuel D Pipkin, J W
Pipkin.
30—John L Atkins, Major
Arch'd Cameron.
31—Benj Morrison, Hector
Wade.
32—Mark Wade, Jno L Bethe
33—Malcom McKay, James
Hollyman.
34—Neill Clark, Nathan
35—John McRae, Daniel
Black.
36—John Ray, Sr, Alex'r
McLean.
37—Daniel McCormick, A
Patterson.
38—Hector McNeill, J S
McArthur.
39—D B Cameron, D D Cam
eron.
40—S E Johnson, John M
Buie.
41—Robert Smith, N McL
42—Roderick McCrann
Archibald Patterson.
43—Murdoch McDuffie,
D McCaskill.
44—R D Gillis, Robert
45—Wm McDiarmid, Angus
Lamon.
46—John McFadyen,
Duncan Murchison.
47—Neill Ray, Duncan
bald Ray.
48—Chas Munroe, John
(Mill.)
49—Neill McGugan,
Black.
50—Malcom McGregor,
John Ray.
51—Daniel S McL
Gillis.
52—Dan'l C Currie,
53—Colin McRae,
54—W J Smith, J A
55—Arthur Davis, Neill
Donald.
56—Alfred Jackson, C B
Ramson.
57—William Shaw, Duncan
Munroe.
58—James G Cook, Egbert
E McIver.
59—Archibald McDuffie,
Duncan McArthur.
60—James Baker, W J
Strange.
61—E W Barge, W T
62 & 63—Joseph Arey,
P Leonard.
64—Isham Carver, Zachariah
drew C Ray.
65—Wm McMillan, Robert
Murphy.
67—Thomas Matthews,
68—Arch'd Ray, M B Gillis,
69—W H Partin, John
70—Peter Campbell, Neill
Pherson.
71—L D Cameron, Samuel
Smith.
72—D Buie, Foster
73—R C Felden, W J Kelly
74—Robert Tolar, Wm A

The Chairman of the Board
number of children may be
and returned, as it is imp
returns to the State that the
as the Board have adopted the
buting the fund per head, as
Teachers may be disappointed
pay.

When it is known and
State of North Carolina, the
only 1 in 7 of her white popula
age can read and write; and that
it is thought there are 1500
of age that cannot read and write
Carolina, one of the old thirteen
people of the county of Cumberland
what aid they can to make the sys

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW,
Jan'y 3, 1852.

NATIONAL SERIES OF
Standard School Books
PUBLISHED BY A. S. BARNES
51 John street, N

THE attention of School
Committees, and the
generally, are invited to the
Text Books for Schools, Academies

DAVIES' MATHEMATICS

Davies' First Lessons in Arithmetic.
Davies' School Arithmetic.
Davies' Grammar of Arithmetic.
Davies' University Arithmetic.
Davies' Elementary Algebra.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Practical Geometry and Mensuration.
Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Davies' Elements of Surveying.
Davies' Logic of Mathematics.
Chambers' Treasury of Knowledge.
Clark's Elements of Drawing.
Chambers' Natural Philosophy.
Reid and Bain's Chemistry and
Hamilton's Vegetable and Animal Physiology.
Chambers' Elements of Zoology.
Page's Elements of Geology.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Compendium of School Philosophy.
McIntire on the Use of the Globes.
Fulton & Eastman's Copy Books, Nos. 2 and 3,
Fulton & Eastman's Penmanship.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-Keeping, Single and Double Entry.
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Brooks' Ovid's Metamorphoses.
Brooks' Collectanea Evangelica.
Brooks' First Greek Lessons.
Parker's First School Reader.
Parker's Second School Reader.
Parker's Third School Reader.
Parker's Fourth School Reader.
Parker's Rhetorical Reader.
Martin's Orthoepist, words of
pronunciation.
Northend's Little Speaker.
Northend's American Speaker.
Northend's School Dialogues.
Willard's History of the United States.
Willard's Universal History.
Zacho's New American Speaker.

Any of the above Books can be had at the
Bookstore of E. J. Hale & Son, Fayetteville.
Jan'y 1, 1852

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1852.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

morning last, about 1 o' out in the Carriage Man Messrs. White and Raboteau, below Liberty Point, and until it had destroyed Blacksmith shop of Mr. large buildings and a to Mr. McKeth establishment, and Trimming Shop.— exertions by great persons who preserved Carriage manufactory, sit from one of the West it was stayed shops recently e McKethan and on the dwellings of Mr. Mr. E. W. Willkings, on were in great danger flame wafted by a were saved by the and firemen.

is nearly $20,000, of $10,000 $2,000 to $8,000.

was $1000, in the Hartford, on one of buildings and property other buildings insu in consequence and the hazard within them.

valuable tools, ma were saved from

that Mr. McKeth premises, had for his Lumber in his establishment, operations ag in and materials.

not in a condition to by their losses, except Raboteau, worthy and men, recently estab who lost every thing, and finished work. however, the loss is severe, the loss of the gains of persevering industry, As the Carolinian sufferers are some of our and they have the "warm entire community." But depressed by this spirit of Mr. McKethan them all. Before the we learn that he his numerous workmen him with an energy good and high re not wish any of them to out of employment, short time again to them all. This is character of a liberal, public spirited has ever shown

the space lately Underbosses of hou with activity in the substantial fire-proof not that a liberal all the sufferers to of prosperity.

has very prohibiting fire proof buildings In this way our a less hazard-

Bank of Fayetteville annual dividend of advertisement.

FROM EUROPE.—The New York, with Liv 20th ult. during week 28,000 bales. bales, against last year. in France, and gradually subsiding, activity. several other of the released. had arrested and several other in consequence of a conspiracy on

Spain has ordered the re Cuban prisoners. Gazette publishes the follow-

Government of the to the reclama Government has ar manly and honor Federal Government admission of the in flag by a seditious associates in the same of Her Majes of every just, reparation for induced Her Majesty completely satisfied, and in the Gazette of addressed by the Hon. American Secretary Affairs, to M Angel Minister-Plenipoten at Washington.— satisfactory a result, Sovereign being desi President of the Government as well Confederation, a proof has been pleased, by a spontaneous act of Her Royal clemency, to pardon all the prisoners taken in the last expedition against Cuba who are citizens of those States, whether they have already arrived in Spain to undergo their penalties or remain confined in Cuba."

An Aid-de-Camp of the Czar of Russia had arrived in Paris to congratulate Louis Napoleon. It is reported that Austria is preparing to commence hostilities against England.

The Frankfort Diet, at the instigation of Austria, has resolved on addressing a diplomatic note to the English Government, requesting the surrender of all the political refugees residing in England.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 29th, after a debate on printing the Returns of the 7th Census,—

Mr. SHIELDS. I would ask that the report I have just submitted from the joint committee, in reference to the reception of Louis Kossuth upon his arrival in this city, be now read, as I wish to see if the Senate will concur in it.

The report was then read, as follows:

The special committee appointed to wait upon Louis Kossuth on his arrival at the capital, and introduce him to the Senate of the United States, have had the same under consideration, and recommend that the same proceedings be pursued as in the case of General Lafayette, to wit: That the chairman of the committee introduce him in these words: "We present Louis Kossuth to the Senate of the United States;" upon which the senators are recommended to rise, and the President will invite him to be seated.

JAMES SHIELDS,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
LEWIS CASS.

The report was agreed to.

The Senate did not sit on Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday last.

On Friday, a great crowd of ladies and other visiters was attracted to the Senate chamber immediately after breakfast, it being reported that Kossuth was to visit the Senate this morning. They were all disappointed, however, as he does not come till Monday, to-day being assigned for the consideration of private business.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES on Tuesday, Mr. Carter's resolution to appoint a Committee of five to wait upon Kossuth and introduce him to the House, was taken up, 104 votes to 50. Mr. C. stated that it did not contemplate the opening of the Hall to any harangues, but simply to carry on quietly an act of courtesy.

A debate arose which consumed this day and the next, without coming to a conclusion. Messrs. Brooks, Carter, Giddings, Richardson, Ingersoll, Gentry, Rantoul, Disney, and others, advocated the resolution, and Messrs. Venable, Bayly, Marshall, Stephens of Geo., Ewing, Campbell, and others, opposed it.

Mr. Venable said,—

"He would take occasion to say of this distinguished foreigner, that every hour since his arrival on these shores he had fallen in the estimation he had formed of him as a statesman, and any gentleman who would take the trouble to read his speeches, and learn the position he had taken, would be satisfied that if his doctrine be correct there would be no stopping-place. This Government would have to take upon itself the wrongs of every people suffering from oppression. As a representative of a district in the State of North Carolina, he would not consent to involve this country in Kossuth's quarrels. He was opposed to the Government of the United States engaging in a crusade for the purpose of settling and protecting the rights of all nations and all peoples. It was not a part of our policy or interest," &c.

The House did not sit on Thursday.

On Friday, the House again took up the resolution in relation to Kossuth, and was engaged in its discussion at the last moment of which we have advices.

We believe that only a single member, (Mr. Disney of Ohio,) avowed his acquiescence in Kossuth's intervention doctrine.

The Report of the Senate's Committee on the reception of Kossuth was evidently framed to prevent his making a speech.—We are glad that they show so much good sense.

New Year's Day in Washington—The President's Levee—Health of Mr. Clay—Calls on Kossuth, &c.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1852.

New Year's day in Washington is the most universally observed and joyful holyday of the year, and the festivities to-day promise to exceed in attractions those of any previous recurrence of the day.

At 11 o'clock this morning, the President received the Diplomatic corps, who were in full attendance, in all the brilliancy of court dress and equipage, and exchanged with them the usual compliments of the season. At 12 o'clock, the doors of the Executive mansion were thrown open to the citizens generally, who are still thronging from all sections of the city, to pay the President and his lady their annual visit.

A large number of members of both houses of Congress are mingled among the visiters to the President, but the usual centre of attraction and honor, Mr. Clay, is absent, and I regret to say that he is considered in worse health, yesterday and today, than at any time since his recent attack. He was compelled yesterday to decline receiving any visiters, and even to refuse Gen. Cass and Gov. Kossuth.

Gov. Kossuth has been visited this morning by a large number of citizens and members of Congress, all anxious to show their personal esteem for himself and their sympathy for his cause, though but very few approve of his national intervention proposition.

The members of the Cabinet are also keeping open house, as also most of the old residents of the city, and many members of Congress. Mr. Speaker Boyd, at Fitzgerald's, is thronged with visiters, members of Congress, of all parties, generally calling on him.

The Steamer Cherokee has arrived with $2,000,000 in California gold.

KOSSUTH-IANA.—Kossuth arrived at Washington city on Tuesday last, and was received at the cars by the Senate's committee, who conducted him to his lodgings at Brown's Hotel.

A considerable crowd, but not near so large a one as was anticipated, met him at the Depot; and on his arrival at the Hotel only about 3 to 400 persons were assembled to see him. After a short time he came out on the balcony, and made a brief acknowledgement to the people, who soon after dispersed.

Mr. Webster and other members of the Cabinet, Gen. Scott, Senators Cass and Douglas, and others, called to see him. A committee of the Jackson Association read an address to him, to which he responded "beautifully," for 15 minutes.

On Wednesday, he called to see President Fillmore, and delivered an Address, full of his intervention doctrines; to which the President replied, but, very properly, without any endorsement of those doctrines. These addresses will be found in another column. The Washington Union, whilst it professes to be opposed to Kossuth's views, as disclosed in his previous speeches, yet takes exception to the President's reply. It thinks that he ought to have assured Kossuth "of our disapprobation as a government, as well as a people, of the principle on which Russia acted in marching her armies to settle a question which was one exclusively between Austria and the component parts of her Kingdom."

Now we think the country will applaud the President for doing no such thing.—This "government" has nothing to do with these Russian movements, and President Fillmore had no more right to commit it to declarations which might involve us in war, than President Polk had to precipitate a war with Mexico, by steps which Congress had no opportunity to sanction or to reject.

A meeting of members of Congress was held on Wednesday night, to make arrangements for a Public Dinner to Kossuth. Mr. Clingman presided, Mr. Campbell of Ohio Secretary; and a committee of 15 was appointed to make the arrangements.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.

Kossuth's talk and conversations as reported much amuse people here. When the Senate Committee waited upon him with the resolution to receive him in silence, he was not at all well pleased, and he intimated his desire to lay his humble petition before the Senate. When told that the rules and order of the Senate would not permit that, but that any Senator would feel proud to present a petition for him, he seemed very much chagrined. He evidently expected an opportunity to make a speech before the Senate, which that body by no means intends to give him.

The debate in the House yesterday, one of uncommon ability, was yet one of great frankness, and great credit to the country. The house has shown itself to be a true conservative body. Every member who spoke, save Rantoul and Giddings, expressed their decided opposition to any intervention in European affairs,—and these gentlemen on that subject were silent. The whole project of intervention is, therefore, stopped at once. The struggle in a single day was over,—and the country stands yet committed to the feelings and principles of Washington. It was due to Kossuth that a stop should be put to all his expectations at once. He says, I am told, that his mission to this country has thus become a failure.

KENTUCKY U. S. SENATOR.—Hon. Archibald Dixon has been elected to the U. S. Senate for six years from Sept. 1, 1852, to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Clay's resignation.

Mr. Clay's letter of resignation to the Kentucky Legislature is published. It is to take effect on the first Monday in September next.

Wm. C. Carington, Esq. the able Editor of the Richmond (Va.) Times, died in that city on the 29th ult. after a brief illness of Pneumonia, in the 31st year of his age.

The Rail Road Bridge at Weldon is to be immediately rebuilt. The city of Norfolk has subscribed $75,000 to the Seaboard Road, $25,000 to the proposed connection of that road with the Gaston road, and $100,000 to the proposed Ridgeway and Clarksville road. The Seaboard Road also subscribes $25,000 to the connection with Gaston.

A notice of a marriage in one of the Western counties comes to us anonymously, and is therefore necessarily excluded, under a rule which all Editors are obliged to adopt, to prevent being hoaxed.

Gov. Reid has offered a reward of $100 each for Timothy Smith, John Epperson, and Wm. Humpston, charged with the murder of Milton Mathis in Sampson county.

The North Carolinian is egregiously mistaken in asserting that the Whigs "held out the inducement of no-partyism, in the contest which resulted in the elevation of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency." Gen. Taylor was nominated by the Whig party as a Whig, was run by that party as a Whig, and was elected by that party as a Whig. To attribute such a course to the Whig party, as a 'stale trick,' is therefore as inconsistent with the facts, as the suspicion of such a thing in the next contest is unjust.

Coinage of the U. S. Mint in 1851.—The coinage for the month of December, which has just gone by, amounts to $6,060,341. This, we believe, is the largest amount that was ever coined in a single month. The entire coinage for the year was, in gold, $52,143,446; silver, $446,797; copper, $99,635.

FRANCE.—The accounts which we publish as to the state of things in France are any thing but satisfactory. They foreshadow a military despotism, or something even worse; though perhaps it is too soon to judge of the purposes of Louis Napoleon, and it may be that his despotic measures are necessary to preserve the land from anarchy. Time only will settle these points.

IMMIGRATION.—The New York Express publishes the returns of immigration, from which we learn that *two hundred and eighty-nine thousand six hundred and one* emigrants have landed at that port since Jan. 1st, 1852. The total number of emigrants for the year 1850 amounted to 121,117.

Specie.—The Europa to-day carries out $847,494 in specie—thus making the total amount of the shipments from this port for the year 1851, in the neighborhood of $42,750,000, the largest export of the precious metals that has ever been made from New York in a single year.

A drain so important as this must been severely felt by the trade of the country, but for the supplies that have been received from California. According to a list which we have kept during the year, these have amounted at this port to about forty-three million dollars. This account we suppose to be very nearly correct as it tallies nearly with the deposites at the Philadelphia mint, which up to Saturday last were about forty-eight millions, of which about one million were from other sources than California.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

Auction Sale of Wharf Property.—The wharf property known as the Beatty wharf, extending from low water mark to Front street, was sold to-day at public auction for $7,000; $3,500 cash, residue 1, 2 and 3 years, with interest. Daniel B. Baker, Esq. being the successful bidder.

Wilmington Journal.

We learn that his Excellency the Minister of France called yesterday at the Department of State, by the direction of his Government, officially to announce that the President of the French Republic had adopted a great measure of public safety; that the Chief of the State owed to the six millions of Frenchmen who had elected him, and to the world which had received his nomination as a new era of tranquillity for France, to preserve her from a revolution of which the world might feel the recoil; that, strong in his consciousness of patriotic intentions in repelling dangers which threaten France and Europe without end, he invited the nation to its free choice of a firm and durable Government; that he appealed to the suffrage of all in a moment so solemn to the country, and thought that this appeal ought to enlighten Europe and the world in regard to his object.

National Intelligencer.

Leap Year.—A ray of light and hope has burst upon us, poor, benighted and unfortunate sinner that we are. It has made its way even into the Penetralia—the most hidden recesses of our caput. We have waked to the delightful conciousness that 1852 is divisible by 4, without leaving a remainder; and so, according to the earlier traditions of our scholastic lore, this year of our Lord, upon which we have just entered, is neither more nor less than Leap Year. Think of that, ye forty-nine and thirty-six year old bachelors of the Herald and Goldsboro' Patriot. Think of it and tremble, for it is even so. Straighten up your shirt collars and put on your purties, and who knows? That is the question, who knows what fair damsel may pay her *devoirs* to you, and lead you trembling and blushing to the "hymenial halter."

We wish we were an antiquarian, then would we talk learnedly upon the origin of the idea that on this year the ladies have the privilege of proposing, and of course, no gentleman, being a gentleman, can refuse. Such, however, is the tradition, and as we find it so we accept it, perfectly secure in our own innocence and other uncomfortable attributes. At any rate, it is certain that February has an extra day, and that people hiring niggers ought to pay fifty cents additional on that account, and all our daily subscribers ought to hand us in two cents. Q. E. D. Therefore fork over the two cents.—*Wil. Journal.*

"Brown's Literary Archives."—This is the title of a monthly of 32 octavo pages, published at Ashborough N. C., by R. H. Brown, editor. One dollar a year in advance. It is intended, we presume, to be chiefly a record of the important official proceedings of public bodies throughout the State, and to give in a preservable form interesting statistical information, carefully collected and arranged by the Editor and perfectly reliable correspondents. The number before us is chiefly devoted to education and the proceedings of the Methodist Episcopal Conference. The design of the publisher is a laudable one, and we wish him that success, for which we hardly dare hope.—*Wilmington Journal.*

American Art Union.—The managers of the American Art Union have determined to postpone the annual distribution of works of art until 15,000 subscribers shall have been obtained. The whole number at the present time is said to be 12,384. In 1850, the number of subscribers was 16,310.

Men, dying, make their wills—but wives
Escape a work so sad;
Why should they *make* what all their lives
The gentle dames *have had?*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Jan 3—Str Gov Graham, with boat Cronly in tow, and goods for Rockfish Co, C W Andrews, G Brandt, D Marshall, W Bell, J W Baker, A A T Smith, C Banks, Stith & Co, D Maxwell, W *M* Neill, P *M*ontague, P Sessoms, D Kivet, W Albright, E Fuller, Hon D L Swain, H Leete, E *M*itchell, E S Hobbs, H *Mc*Lean, Cook & Taylor, *M*urchison, Reid & Co, C F & D River Co, N D Bane & Co, H *M* Waugh, H L *M*yrover, J D Williams, Williams, Haywood & Co, S Penry, Snow Camp Co, D Lindsay, J & B G Worth, Dr R D Dixon, W *Mc*Laurin.

Wanted to Employ to go to Alabama,

A BRICK MASON, a man that is competent to take charge of a job of any extent. For such a man a liberal price will be given.

Also, a Carpenter, who is competent to do a plain job.

Men of steady habits are required. White or black will answer. Apply at the Store of J. & T. Waddill, or to

W. WADDILL, Jr.

January 1, 1852. 52-3w

MARRIED,

In this vicinity, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Jos. C. Huske, Mr. THOS. J. ROBINSON to Miss SARAH S. HUSKE, daughter of the late John Huske.

In this county on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Daniel Johnson, Mr. NEILL CULBRETH of Robeson county to Miss MARGARET McNEILL.

In Anson county, on the 23d ult., Mr. ELIAS TEAL, to Miss SUSAN RORIE, daughter of William Rorie.

In Richmond county, on the 31st ultimo, by Allen McCaskill, Esq., Mr. NORMAN R. MORRISON, to Miss CATHARINE, daughter of the late Chas. McKinnon, of said county.

In Moore county, on the 16th ult., by Rev. W. H. Hogshead, Mr. MALCOM KELLY, to Miss NANCY McDONALD.

At Newton Grove, Sampson county, on the 27th ult., by G. H. Daughtry, Mr. JEREMIAH CAPS, formerly of Wayne county, to Miss MARTHA, only daughter of (Blacksmith) Burrell Simons, of Johnston county.

In Wake county, on the 17th ult., by the Rev. Wm. T. Brooks, Rev. J. C. AVERETT, of Pittsboro', to Miss HELEN A., youngest daughter of Rev. Thos. Crocker, deceased.

DIED,

On the 1st instant, in the County of Halifax, JAMES MOORE in the 87th year of his age.

In Moore county, of Pneumonia, on the 25th ult., Mrs. AMELIA PATTERSON, consort of Daniel Patterson, at a very advanced age.

Carolinian and Raleigh Standard please copy.

Near Robeson Institute, on the 30th ult., after a severe illness of several months, Mrs. FANNY C. McMILLAN, consort of A. S. McMillan, Esq.

She was born in Pitt county and removed in her infancy with her father, Grey Cobb, to Sampson county, thence to Robeson, where at an early period of her life she became a member of the Baptist church. She was truly an ensample of christian comeliness, an ornament to the Church of her choice, and beloved and respected by all who knew her.

She left a husband, and two sons who are students of the above Institute, to mourn their irreparable loss; but still in this sad bereavement there is a joyous consoling hope, for "blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

[Com.

In this town, on the 31st ult., Rev. JESSEE JENNETT, aged 84 years 11 months and 19 days. Mr. Jennett had, we believe, been in the ministry of the Methodist Church about 60 years, and was probably the oldest minister of the denomination in the South; and as a patriarch in the church, an old inhabitant of the town, and an estimable citizen in all the relations of life, he was universally respected, and was followed to his grave by a large and highly respectable concourse of the people of Wilmington, from whom while living he received the endearing appellation of "Father Jennett."

Wilmington Journal.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

JANUARY 6, 1852.

	From $	To $
BACON—		
Hams,		
Sides,		
Shoulders,		
Western,		
BEESWAX—	22	23
COFFEE—		
Rio,	9½	11
Laguira,	11	
St Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	7¼	
Prime,	7	
Fair,	6¾	
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	17	18
Dundee,	13	16
Burlaps,	10	13
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	15	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6	6¾
Osnaburgs,	9¼	10
FEATHERS—	32	35
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	4 50	4 75
Fine,	4 25	
Scratched,	4 00	
GRAIN—		
Corn,	90	95
Wheat,	85	90
Oats,	55	60
Peas,	80	85
Rye,	1	
HIDES—		
Dry,	9	11
Green,	4	
IRON—		
Swedes, common bar,	5	
Ditto, wide,	6	
English,	3	4
LARD—	10	11
LEAD—	6	7
MOLASSES—		
Cuba,	26	28
New Orleans, (none.)		
OILS—		
Linseed,	90	
Tanners',	60	70
SALT—		
Liverpool, (sack,)	1 60	1 75
Alum, (bu.)	40	
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	1 20	1 25
Clover, (none.)		
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	1 75	
Buck,	2	
SPIRITS—		
Peach Brandy,	50	55
Apple "	47	50
Northern "	40	43
N. C. Whiskey,	42	45
N. E. Rum,	40	
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	3
American Gin,	30	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Leaf,	11	13
Crushed,	10	12
St. Croix,	9	
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	7	8
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	5	
Manufactured,	15	30
WHITE LEAD—	2	2 25
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,	2	2¼
10 x 12,	2¼	2¾
WOOL—	18	20

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Trade during the last week has been rather light.

Cotton has ranged about present quotations.

Flour—Quantity coming in light, but stock on hand sufficient for the demand.

Molasses—Some 125 hhds. have arrived within the last few days, and nearly all changed hands at prices not made public.

Sugar—Very little of best quality on the market. Of other kinds the market is well supplied.

Pork continues to arrive and sells at 7 c.

No change in Virgin or Yellow Dip Turpentine. Spirits dull; small sales at 27 c.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Business still dull. No late sales of Bacon; demand limited. Corn scarce and wanted; no late sales. Lard scarce, but not much demand. Transactions in Turpentine have been limited; Soft 2 15, Hard 1 15; Spirits 28. Timber—Several rafts on the market, but no late sales.

At Cheraw, cotton 6 to 8. Good cotton sold on the 30th at 7½. Sales of the week 450 bales.

Total receipts of cotton 909,582 bales, against 839,912 last year. Increase 69,670.

At New York the cotton market was depressed by the Africa's news.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Dec 31—Brigs Itasca from Boston, Hampden from St Thomas; Schr Azorian from Nassau; Barque *M*ary Chitton from Boston. Jan 1—Schr Sterling from New Haven, Ct. Jan 3—Brig Umpire from Bermuda; Schr H Price from New York.

Bank of Fayetteville,
31st Dec'r 1851.

A DIVIDEND of 4 per cent. for the last six months has been declared, payable at Bank on the 3d Jan'y 1852.

1t] W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.

A Card.

HAVING sustained a severe loss by the fire on the night of the 2d January, I am compelled to call on all those who are indebted to me to make immediate payment. If they cannot settle in full, pay what they can, either in cash or notes negotiable at Bank.

I have saved 22 Carriages of different kinds, completely finished, and as many more nearly finished, which I will sell at reduced prices for cash or notes at Bank.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 5, 1852. 53tf

C. T. HAIGH desires publicly to acknowledge his obligation and return his best thanks to those gentlemen, whose spirited exertions were instrumental in preserving his house from destruction by the Fire of the 3d inst.

Dick street, Jan'y 5, 1852.

☞ North Carolina Domestic Woollen Goods, of superior quality, on consignment and for sale at Factory prices. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

Jan'y 2, 1852. 53-6w

Spring Steel of various sizes,

suitable for Hubbard's Patent Buggies.

Likewise, a large and general assortment of Swedes, English and American Iron, suitable for Carriage makers.

Just received and for sale on favorable terms. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 5, 1852. 53-6w

Raleigh Register will copy and send their bill.

REDUCED FARE.

THROUGH Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

UNION ACADEMY.

THE building of this Institution is now in a state of completion. It is large and commodious. It is pleasantly located in a fine neighborhood, and in a very salubrious part of Robeson county, twelve miles west from Lumberton, about half mile south of the road leading from thence to Alfordsville.

The first session of this Institution will commence on the 2d Monday of January, 1852, under the care of Mr. Giles Leitch, who is a graduate of the University of North Carolina.

Terms of Tuition, per Session, viz:

Spelling, reading and writing,	$8 00
Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History,	10 00
Latin, Greek, French, and the higher branches of Mathematics,	12 00

Board can be obtained at the Academy, and at convenient distances in the neighborhood, at from five to six dollars per month.

By order of the Trustees.

JOHN TAYLOR, Sec'y.

Dec. 29, 1851. 53-tf

Professor Morgan's Female Seminary.

THE present term will close on the first day of July, (six months from January,) with the graduation of the Senior Class. The Lectures and experiments in Philosophy, Chemistry and Astronomy, give to this term great value, in addition to the regular course. The Latin and Greek will be taught by the Principal, without charge to graduating pupils.—French, Music, Painting and Drawing, are skilfully taught at the usual prices.

The expenses are $8 per month for Board, and $4 for instruction.

It is believed that no Institution in the State bestows equal private and individual instruction, or affords more home comforts.

The 8th year will open on the 1st day of September 1852.

Salisbury, Dec. 25, 1852. 53-3tpd

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having determined to make a removal to the South West next Fall, offers for sale his LANDS on Lower Little River and on Cape Fear.

3751 acres of up land, 15 miles from Fayetteville, and within 4 to 5 miles of the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road.

This tract may be advantageously divided, as there are on the tract three good dwellings and out-houses. On that part of the tract where he resides, there is a comfortable dwelling and all out-houses; a good saw and grist mill, the saw mill running two saws; plenty of good timber, and a fine chance of making Turpentine—about 26,000 boxes cut within 4 to 5 miles of a Still. 300 acres of the land cleared, some swamp land in cultivation, and a large body, very rich, to clear.

Also, 1700 acres of Pine Land, tolerably well cleared, good for Turpentine.

Also, 415 acres of land on Cape Fear River, 150 acres in a high state of cultivation. These lands on Cape Fear were valued 25 years ago at 10 to 11 dollars per acre.

The improvement of the navigation of the Cape Fear River renders these lands very valuable, as the planters on the River may ship their produce directly from their barn doors.

It is not often that such lands are offered for sale in this county. The Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road, when completed to Lower Little River, brings these lands within 7 to 8 miles of Fayetteville.

These lands will be sold on very easy and accommodating terms, as the subscriber intends to settle with his children, who are about to remain in the South West. He may be found at his residence, and on application to him, or J. S. Williams, the lands may be examined by any one wishing to buy.

ALEXANDER WILLIAMS.

Jan'y 1, 1852. 53-4w

To Timber, Turpentine and Lumber Merchants.

The subscribers offer for sale one thousand and forty acres of Land on Carver's Creek, in Cumberland county, eight miles North of Fayetteville, within two miles of the Cape Fear River and one mile of the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road, joining the lands of Jones & Barbee, Angus Ray and others, on which there is a saw mill in a thorough state of repair, on a never failing stream. These lands are finely timbered, offering inducements to persons wishing to embark in the Timber, Lumber or Turpentine business. Persons wishing to purchase, will call on either of the subscribers, one living in Fayetteville and the other on the premises.

Also, one of the subscribers would rent one or more Tasks of Turpentine boxes on shares, between Cape Fear and Black Rivers, near the route of the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
J. H. McNEILL.

Jan'y 3, 1852. 53-3t

NOTICE.

ON the 15th day of January, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at her residence three miles from Fayetteville, near the Lumberton road, this side of Little Sandy Run, all her household and kitchen FURNITURE.

Also, on the same day will be rented the Dwelling House, and Plantation containing 200 acres of land, with Turpentine boxes.

The house and plantation will be rented for four years, for an approved note and security.

REBECCA HAGEWOOD.

Jan'y 3, 1852. 1tpd

CALENDAR FOR 1852.
Being Bissextile or Leap Year.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
FEBRUARY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29						
MARCH		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APRIL					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
JULY					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUGUST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEPTEMBER				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCTOBER						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOVEMBER		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DECEMBER				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

2 BARRELS best Winter Strained Bleached Sperm Oil.
5 Boxes Sperm Candles.
6 " Adamantine Candles.
For sale by C. T. HAIGH & SON.

Jan. 2, 1852. 53-3t

LIST OF LETTERS

RECEIVED in the Post Office at Fayetteville since the advertisement of 1st Dec. 1851:

Patrick Bredy, Lemuel Burket, Thos Bolls, Rev W T Brooks, Jane Beasley.

J R Cherry, Caroline L Campbell, Sarah A Cain, Ann Conly, E W Curtis, James Carter, Clarissa Carver.

Ann Davis.

James Ellis, Caroline Evans, J B Evans.

G Fleming.

Eliza Green.

Dr S J Hall, John H Hubbard, Nancy Hamilton.

Hardy Jones, George Jones, Gen J J Jackson, James Jordan.

H C Luther.

James Murphy, Robt Montgomery, James Marsh, Christian Miller, Wm G Murphy, Mary Murgisson, Ezekel Merritt, Lucy Mathews.

Margaret A McDuffy, McMillan & Davis, J G McDugald, Malcom McCraney, Rachel McNeill, Danl McBraddom, Danl McFadyen, W G McNeely, Malcom McNeill.

J C Purvis, Camilla Pucci, Malinda J Pearson, Calvin Price.

Wm Robeson, A G Ramsay, James Randal, Laney Rising.

Eliza Jane Sykes, Wm B Symms, A B Stith, Emily Smith, Southworth, Morgan & Neal, Jas R Sutton, Eliza Starling, Joseph Small, James Shirley.

Wm Thompson, Nicy Thompson.

Merrill Wood, Mary E Walker, Saml West, Mary Williams, Wm O Williams.

67] JOHN MACRAE, P. M.

Jan. 1, 1852. 1w

☞ Ask for Advertised Letters.

MERCANTILE NOTICE.

THE subscriber commenced the business of Merchandising, in Carthage, on the 1st of January 1852, at the well known Stand lately occupied by C. H. Dowd. He will keep on hand a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. He hopes to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

GEO. S. COLE.

Dec. 29, 1851. 53-4tpd

FOR SALE.

300,000 BRICK. Apply to W. G. MATTHEWS.

Jan. 6, 1852.

Mrs. Hardin's School for Young Ladies, AT ROSE HILL,

Near Fayetteville, N. C.

☞ THE next Session of this FAMILY SCHOOL, under the immediate charge of Mr. and Mrs. Hardin, will commence on Friday, the 9th of January next. Preparations have been made for the reception of an additional number of pupils, but early notice is requested from those desiring places for their daughters or wards, the School being limited in number.

The present Session will close on the 24th instant.

W. H. HARDIN.

Dec. 13, 1851. 48-tf

FEMALE SCHOOL.

EARLY in the month of February, the Rev. J. McDaniel proposes to open, in Fayetteville, a FEMALE SCHOOL, in which instruction will be given in the English Branches, French, Latin, and Music on the Piano. Prices will be made known on his arrival in Town.

If desired by Patrons, a few Boys, not over 10 years of age, will be admitted.

Persons disposed to patronize the School, will please make it known either to Mr. P. Taylor or J. M. Beasley.

Dec. 27, 1851. 52-2t

A CARD.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity of informing his friends and merchants generally, that having become interested in the house of FAUST & WINEBRENER, No. 84 North 3d street above Arch, Philadelphia, he will be prepared to see them there this coming Spring, with an entire new and well selected Stock of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c., purchased at the lowest cash prices here and in Europe, which will be sold to them on the most favorable terms and at reduced prices.

WM. M. CARTER.

Dec. 31, 1851. 52-13t

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

THIS Institution, under the care of Rev. J. R. McIntosh and Lady, with competent assistance, has now been in operation ten years. The next Session will commence on the fifteenth January next; and in future the same arrangement will be observed, to enable the patrons of the College to have **their daughters and wards** with them during **the Christmas holidays.**

The establishment **of this institution** was the first effort of the **kind in South-Eastern North** Carolina. The **intention was** to have an institution of a high order, **comprehending a thorough** literary course, **with the ornamental branches.** The effort has **been crowned with success** beyond the most **sanguine expectations.**

The institution **is furnished with** Globes, Astronomical Maps, Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus. An effort is now being made to endow two professorships in the institution on a firm basis, which it is hoped will be successful.

Terms per Session of Five Months.

Preparatory Department,	$6 00
Sophomore Class,	10 00
Junior and Senior Classes,	12 00
Music on Piano Forte,	16 00
Use of Instrument,	2 00
Vocal Music,	2 00
French,	5 00
Embroidery,	3 00
Board, including washing and bedding	7 00
Room Rent,	0 25

Wood, lights, books, and stationery extra.

A. D. McLEAN, Pres. Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1851. 50-4t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for Goods purchased at Floral College, are requested to make immediate payment, either to Mr Hugh McArn in the neighborhood, or to himself in Cheraw.

D. B. McARN.

Cheraw, Dec. 20, 1851. 50-tf

Fifty Dollars Reward.

W. MACINTYRE'S STORE was broken open on Friday night, 19th Dec., inst., and a quantity of Dry Goods, Cutlery and Candles stolen therefrom. The above reward will be paid to any person that will give such evidence as will convict the parties of the breaking and stealing.

Dec. 23, 1851. 50tf

LIBERTY POINT.

W. MacIntyre offers for sale:

41 fancy sacks BUCKWHEAT.
5 half bbls. Butter, of fine quality.
50 boxes large Cheese.
11 tierces New Orleans Molasses.

Dec. 23, 1851. 50-3w

IREDELL'S REPORTS.

JUST published, Vol. 12 Law, and Vol. 7 Equity. Price $3 50 and $3. These are small volumes, in consequence of the Reporter making new arrangements for publishing.

Bound vols. exchanged for Nos. as usual.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec. 19, 1851.

FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust, the property on the South East corner of the Court House Square, known as Stuart's Hotel, will be sold on Saturday Jan'y 24, 1852, without reserve. This property is conveniently situated for a Hotel or private boarding house.

Terms of sale, 90 days for approved Notes at Bank.

By order of Trustee.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

Dec. 22, 1851. 50ts

Sale of Lots for Taxes.

AGREEABLY to an order by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, December Term, 1851, I will expose to public sale, for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday in March next, the following lots, or such parts thereof as will pay the taxes due the town of Fayetteville for 1850, and all accruing expenses, viz:

2 Lots in Lower Fayetteville, D. S. Maultsby, valued $625, tax $3 13.

1 Lot on Hay Street, Neil Ray, valued $750, tax $3 75.

1 Lot on Court House Square, Jno. Stewart, valued $1,000, tax $9 50.

2 Lots on Mumford and Robinson Streets, Adam Wynne, valued $1000, tax $5 00.

G. DEMING, Collector.

Fayetteville, Dec. Term, 1851. 50-tf

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber previous to January 1851, are requested to call immediately and settle their accounts, otherwise they will find them in the hands of an officer.

WM. P. MALLETT, M. D.

Dec. 22, 1851. 50-1w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, at December Term, 1851, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Cumberland, qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Sarah Dawson, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the Estate, to present the same, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Debtors to the said Estate will please make immediate payment.

W. R. LOVE, Ex'r.

Dec. 20, 1851. 50tf

HUNGARIAN BOOTS.

A FEW cases more of those superior waterproof BOOTS, just received and for sale by

COOK & JOHNSON.

Dec. 18, 1851. 49-3w

WINTER SUPPLY.

WE are now receiving our winter supply of Goods, 3 doors below the Market House, south side Person street, where may be found the following articles:

Sugar of all grades,
Coffee,
5 Hhds. Cuba Molasses—sweet,
3 Bbls. Syrup—a superior article,
Green and Black Teas,
Cheese of three different qualities,
Rice, Pepper and Spice,
Rope and Bagging,
60 Bbls. Mackerel,
Shoes and Boots of extra large size,
Shovels, Spades and Forks,
Corn Ploughs and Points,
Axes of the best brands,
Knives and Forks,
Nails and Iron,
50,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn.

With a great many other articles cheap for Cash or exchanged for Produce. Call and see.

CROSS CREEK CO.,
C. Benbow, Pres't.

Dec. 20, 1851. 50-tf

Plants and Trees.

JUST received, a lot of PLANTS and TREES, among which are a few hundred Evergreens for Hedges.

Many Plants are now in bloom, which will make handsome presents.

C. LUTTERLOH, Rowan st.

Also, Flower Pots, Ladies' Steel Spades, Hoes, &c. Another load of Lindley's Fruit Trees.

Dec. 22, 1851. 50tf

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber, at his residence, on the 8th inst., his two Negro Boys, JIM and PETER. Jim is of a yellow cast, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, square built, intelligent, about 21 years old, and weighs about 125 or 130 lbs. Peter is about the same age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, black, with a down look, though pleasant, and weighs 155 or 160 pounds. I will give $30 for their apprehension and lodgment in any Jail so that I get them, or $40 for their delivery to me at my residence, or half the above reward for either. I think they are making their way North.

E. C. BETHEA,
Reedy Creek, Marion Dist., S. C.

Dec. 15, 1851. 49tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

WANTED,

20,000 BARRELS of TURPENTINE, for Distillery at the Plank Road Bridge on Big Rockfish. The best market price will be paid. For further information, inquire of John W. Murphy, at the Bridge, or of A. A. McKethan, Fayetteville.

Dec. 18, 1851. 49tf

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

Fall and Winter Stock.

1851.

THE Subscriber offers for sale one of the largest and best assortments of GOODS in his line ever offered in this place. He is very thankful for the very liberal patronage that he has had, and solicits a continuance of the same. His stock has been selected with care, and consists of nearly every variety and style, from the best manufacturers.

He has on hand and offers low for *Cash*, at retail or by the case, latest styles Gentlemen's Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk, Brush and Angola HATS. Also, Jenny Lind, Kossuth, Artist, Rough and Ready, and stiffened Fur and Wool Hats, for Men, Youth and Boys—in abundance by the dozen or case.

—ALSO—

A very large supply of Cloth, Plush, Velvet and Fur CAPS, of all qualities, styles and prices,—by the single Cap or by the dozen.

—ALSO—

Boots and Shoes,

of the following varieties, viz: Fine Water proof, fine Calf, fine Kip and heavy Winter BOOTS. Also, Boys' and Youths' Calf and Kip Boots, Gentlemen's Dress Shoes, of various qualities. Together with an assortment of *Ladies'*, Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, viz: Jenny Lind, Excelsiors, Gaiters, ditto Half, Buskins, Slippers and Morocco Boots. Also, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Rubbers. With a good supply of Youths', Boys', Childrens' and Servants' heavy Shoes.

All of which he offers low for *Cash*, or on time to punctual customers. Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.

Sept. 26, 1851. 26tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST received my Fall supply of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS, &c., of the best quality, from New York. Also, the latest Report of the New York FASHIONS.

☞ I still continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, at my Stand on Hay street, and those who may favor me with their custom may rely on having their work done in a neat and fashionable style, and on the most favorable terms.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

Oct. 27, 1851. 34tf

Watches and Jewelry.

At Wholesale and Retail.

J. M. BEASLEY

WOULD respectfully inform the public generally, that he has returned recently from New York, with decidedly a large assortment of

Watches and Jewelry.

Many of these Watches were bought for CASH BY THE PACKAGE, and can therefore be sold very low. He has Watches of all kinds; Chains, Keys and Seals of all kinds and of the latest styles; Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Medallions, of all sizes, of English and American make; Ladies' Chatelaines; Cuff Pins; Collar and Sleeve Buttons; Shirt Studs; Gold Spectacles, light and heavy; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Bracelets; Silver Fruit and Butter Knives; Silver Spoons of all sizes; large lot of Pocket Cutlery; Scissors, best quality; Button-hole Scissors; Surveyor's Compasses and Chains; Mathematical Instruments; large quantity of fine and common Pistols; fine and common single and double-barrel Guns; Game Bags; Shot Belts and Powder Flasks; Military Goods, including the Bass Drum and the smallest Button; Violins and extra Bows; Flutes, Clarionets, Flageolets, Accordeons, of all kinds and sizes; Music Boxes; Perfumery; Soap; Lather Brushes; Razors and Strops; Dressing and Pocket Combs; Plated and Britannia Ware; and various other things too tedious to enumerate.

☞ Call and give me a trial.

Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

☞ WATCHES and JEWELRY neatly Repaired.

Fayetteville, N. C.—North-East Corner of Market Square.

12-6m] J. M. BEASLEY.

MERCHANTS' LINE.

THIS LINE OF BOATS is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continue to offer many facilities to the shipping public.

Persons patronising this Line, may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with dispatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

A. W. STEEL, President.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Agent at Fayetteville.

Feb. 15, 1851. 59 tf

WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase 300,000 lbs. RAGS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid on delivery in Fayetteville.

DAVID MURPHY.

Rockfish, Cumberland, Aug. 20, 1851. 15-6m

N. KING and A. McMILLAN have entered into copartnership in the Distillery of Turpentine, and have erected a Still on the West side of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, 8 miles from Fayetteville.

N. KING.
A. McMILLAN.

May 9.—71tf

Wanted.

WE wish to buy 20,000 barrels Turpentine.

KING & McMILLAN.

75 Bbls. No. 1 Herring.
25 " " 3 Mackerel.
100 Bales Hay.
100 Pieces Cotton Bagging.
50 Coils Rope.
200 Lbs. Twine.
30 Hhds. Molasses.
5 Hhds. Fair Sugars.
50 Bags Rio Coffee.

With Alum and Sack Salt, and Groceries generally, for sale at the lowest market prices, by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

August 14, 1851. 13tf

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

200 PIECES COTTON BAGGING,
75 coils Rope,
200 lbs. Twine,

Just received and for sale cheap, by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

August 16, 1851. 14tf

NOTICE.

THE Steamer Chatham will leave this place every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock, A. M., (instead of 9 o'clock as at present,) commencing at 7 o'clock Monday 10th inst. Time of leaving Wilmington, every Tuesday and Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, March 3.

15 FULL SETS country-made BREECHING, for wagons.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Nov. 10, 1851. 38tf

BROTHERS LINE.

THE Steamer BROTHERS and Tow Boats, STEVENSON and DAVID LEWIS are prepared to forward with DESPATCH, all goods consigned to the Proprietor.

The Steamer Brothers is of light draft, and well suited to run in low water. She possesses power, and speed, and is admirably adapted to towing, and can accommodate about 20 passengers.

The proprietor contemplates running the Boat himself, and will give special attention to way freight and naval stores; to towing, and will also attend to the comfort and convenience of Passengers. From his long experience as Agent in Wilmington of the several Steam Boat Companies, he thinks he can give satisfaction.

To Merchants in the interior he would say, that all Goods shipped by him, will be delivered to their Agents in Fayetteville. His agent in Wilmington is JOHN C. LATTA, to whom all communications may be addressed, as Agent of the Steamer Brothers.

JOHN BANKS, Proprietor.

May 15. 72-y

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO.

NEW FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

1851.

THE Subscribers are now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, the largest and handsomest Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

That they have ever exhibited in this market, embracing every variety of Ladies and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS, among which may be found, Black and fancy watered and plain Dress Silks; black and fancy Coburgs; Lama Twills; figured and plain fancy and black Mohair Lustres; Silk Warp and Crape Brocades; Swiss, Scotch and Chene Ginghams; Saxony De-Lains; French, English and American Prints; Emb'd Cashmeres; plain ditto; changeable De-Lains; watered and needle-work Cashmeres; changeable Yoneses; Brocade Lustres; Damask Eolians; black Bombazines; second-mourning Poplins; plain and watered Silk Mantillas; colored and black Velvet Mantillas; Brocade Poplins; and a large assortment of Dress Trimmings; French and English Merinos; Velvet Neck Ribbons and Cuffs, &c.

EMBROIDERIES.

French worked Collars and Capes; French worked Cuffs; French worked Chemisettes; Under Sleeves; Swiss and Jaconet Trimmings; Infants' Waists and Caps. Hem stitched and needle-worked Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 10 cts to $5; and a beautiful assortment of Veils, every variety of Shawls, embroidered and plain, Thread, Cotton and Linen Edgings and Laces, black Silk Laces and Edgings.

—ALSO—

Black, blue, brown and green French and English Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres, Cut Velvet, figured and black Satin and Valencia Vestings, some very handsome; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Linseys, Flannels, wool and cotton; Osnaburgs, Druggets, Damask Table Cloths; ditto Napkins; Centre-Table Covers, very fine; Piano Covers, Irish Linens, Linen Lawns, Thread Cambrics; Towelings; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts and Drawers, Silk Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Ladies Merino Vests, Cashmere and Silk Hose, ditto Half-Hose; the celebrated Salem Jeans, black and grey.

Ladies, Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

Men's, Boys' and Infants' Hats and Caps.

Velvet, Satin, Straw and Florence Bonnets.

Do ditto ditto for Misses.

And every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

☞ We invite the public to call and examine our large and handsome Stock, as we are always anxious to show our Goods.

☞ *We keep Sugar, Tea and Coffee.*

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO. return thanks to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, and intend, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

S. S. AREY.
P. SHEMWELL.
J. R. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, Sept 15, 1851. 21tf

$300 REWARD!

ESCAPED from the Jail of Kershaw District, on Monday the 14th day of July last, SAMUEL J. LOVE, who was convicted for the murder of Robert J. Lester, at Spring Term of Court, 1851. Said Love is about 20 or 21 years of age, six feet two inches high, not certain as regards his height, but supposed to be the exact height, has dark hair, and of a sallow complexion, with a downcast look; some of his front teeth a little decayed, and follows the occupation of a Carpenter.

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend the said S. J. Love and lodge him in any Jail in this State, or One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for his safe confinement in any Jail in the United States, so that I can get him.

JOHN INGRAM, Sheriff.

Camden, S. C., Aug. 30, 1851. 20-6m

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

COME in to the Cheap Store, North side of Hay street, one door above the corner, and buy new Dry Goods. Also, Ready-made Clothing, Hats and Caps—great variety.

ISAAC DODD.

Nov. 4, 1851. 37-tf

SALEM PAPER-MILL.

THE subscriber has taken charge of this old and well known Establishment, and is prepared to attend to all orders for

Printing Paper, Merchants' and Factory Wrapping, &c.

The Mill has recently been thoroughly refitted with new machinery, and the subscriber believes he can furnish Paper of as good quality and at as cheap prices as can be purchased any where, North or South.

CHARLES E. SHOBER.

Salem, June 7, 1851. 77tf

MANTUA-MAKING & MILLINERY.

MRS. WALTON has just returned from the North with a new and beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter MILLINERY, consisting of silk, satin and velvet Bonnets, of various prices; Plumes, Ribbons and Flowers; Head Dresses and Caps; Straw Bonnets of different quality and price; Inside Capes; Collars and Undersleeves; very best quality of Kid Gloves; Mitts, long and short; a new and elegant style of Dress Trimmings, of the most fashionable kind, and a few handsome Dress Patterns; watered and plain silk Mantillas; velvet Mantillas and Cloaks; a new style of Bonnet Linings and Trimmings, of all colors; and a handsome assortment of Flowers and Head Dresses.

☞ Dresses made in the latest style; likewise Mantillas and Cloaks.

Oct. 14, 1851. 30-3m

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have entered into copartnership, under the name and style of

Lawrence & Troy,

For the purpose of doing a general Mercantile and Barter business. We have taken the Store, No. 10 GREEN STREET, formerly occupied by Messrs. John Huske & Son.

GEO. W. LAWRENCE.
JOHN B. TROY, Jr.

Oct. 22, 1851. 33tf

DAILY EXPECTED,

A GENERAL assortment of COOPERS' TOOLS, of the best manufacturers' make, by

E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

LARGE SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real and Personal Property,

Commencing 12th of January 1852.

THE subscribers, as Executors of the late Richard Hines, offer for sale the very valuable

PLANTATION

He died possessed of, containing about 2700 acres, a little over half of which is cleared and in a high state of cultivation. This Plantation is situated on the north side of Tar River, in Edgecombe county, six or seven miles east of the Railroad, and nine miles above Tarborough, adjoining the lands of Richard Harrison and others. There is on the premises a large and comfortable dwelling with eight rooms and all of the necessary out houses and fixtures, of the best kind and in good order.

We will not go into a detailed statement of the superiority of this Plantation, but invite all persons wishing to purchase valuable land to examine this. A plat of the land, with a survey of the cleared portions, is left in the hands of Mr. Isaac B. Farmer, on the premises, who is well acquainted with it and will give any information to persons wishing to purchase.—We will sell it in one tract, or divide it into two or three. If not disposed of at private sale before the 12th of next January, we will, on that day, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, offer it at public sale to the highest bidder. It has not been necessary for a physician to visit it during this year.

We will also sell at the same place,

190 *NEGROES*,

Of the most valuable kind; among them are three carpenters, (one of these a wheel-wright,) two blacksmiths, one painter, three first-rate house servants, (one of them a seamstress,) a good ostler, and some of the best cotton-pickers in the state.

—ALSO—

The Stock and Crop, consisting of about 1500 barrels of corn, 200 bushels of rye, 400 bushels of peas, 250 fat hogs, 250 out hogs, 68 head of cattle of the most improved breed. Among them are many fine milch cows, and nine yoke of young oxen, large and well broke; one pair of horses, one pair of splendid thorough bred mules, three blooded mares, two very fine ponies, 150 head of sheep, the seed from near 400,000 pounds of cotton, two gins, one wheat thresher, three saddles and bridles, forty casks of plaster and lime, eight wagons, ten carts, 56 sides of leather, household and kitchen furniture, and all the farming implements of every description. The sale will continue from day to day until every thing is disposed of.

TERMS OF SALE.—The land will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years. Bonds bearing interest from date, with approved security, will be required. The other property will be sold on a credit of six months, for all sums over ten dollars; all under that amount, cash; the purchaser giving bond and security before the property is delivered.

W. R. SMITH,
PETER E. HINES, } Ex'rs.

Dec. 1, 1851. 1ts

Tea! Tea! Tea!!

1 CHEST YOUNG HYSON,
1 ditto Gunpowder,
1 Catty Imperial,
For sale by CHS. BANKS.

Oct. 28, 1851. 34tf

New Firm.

The undersigned have entered into copartnership, under the name and style of HALL & SACKETT, for the purpose of doing a Dry Goods and Hardware Business, and have taken the Store 5 doors East of the Fayetteville Hotel.

J. H. HALL.
A. E. HALL.
T. M. SACKETT.

August 26, 1851. 16tf

DYSPEPSIA.

VEGETABLE

DYSPEPSIA BITTERS,

THE MOST POPULAR

FAMILY MEDICINE

OF THE AGE!

Used by Physicians of High Standing.

These BITTERS remove all morbid secretions, purify the blood, give great tone and vigor to the digestive organs, fortify the system against all future disease, can be taken with safety, at no time debilitating the patient, being grateful to the most delicate stomach, and remarkable for their cheering, invigorating, strengthening, and restorative properties, and an invaluable and sure remedy for

DYSPEPSIA IN ITS WORST FORMS.

Also, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Faintness, Disorders of the Skin and Liver, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Nervous Headache, Giddiness, Palpitation of the Heart, Sinking and Fullness of Weight at the Stomach, and all other diseases caused by an impure state of the blood, liver, etc., which tend to debilitate and weaken the system.

FEMALES

Who suffer from a morbid and unnatural condition will find this Medicine of

INESTIMABLE VALUE.

In all cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, this Medicine ACTS LIKE A CHARM!

THOUSANDS

Have tested its efficacy, and thousands more are now under treatment, and not one solitary case of failure has yet been reported. Volumes could be filled with certificates of those who have been permanently cured.

Call on the Agent, and get a PAMPHLET,

Containing the Certificates of Remarkable Cures and the high estimation in which this Medicine is held by the Public Press—can be had of the Agents, free.

☞ **Large Quarts $1; Pints 50 Cents.**

Sold by all the Principal Druggists in the United States and Canadas.

Principal Office, 122 FULTON ST., N. Y., up stairs.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

November 8, 1851. 28-y

STORAGE.

WE have commodious brick Warehouses in the rear of our Store, in which we store cotton and other produce.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 1, 1851. 37-tf

DOMESTICS.

LITTLE River Osnabergs; 7-8 and 4-4 Sheetings always on hand, and for sale at Factory prices, by

STARR & WILLIAMS.

June 7, 1851. 75tf

Brussels and other Carpetings,

Hearth Rugs, Druggets, Crumb-Cloths, Piano and Table Covers. For sale by

STARR & WILLIAMS.

Nov. 5, 1851. 37-tf

TEACHER WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN qualified to teach the English, Latin and Greek Languages, will find a situation with a liberal salary, on application to John C. Smith and Brothers, 20 miles North of Fayetteville, or by letter addressed to Fayetteville.

Dec. 3, 1851.—45-1m

HAY.

100 BALES HAY,
500 Bushels Corn. For sale by
W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Dec. 2, 1851. 44-tf

Cumberland Superior Court of Law.

SPECIAL TERM.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that a Special Term of Cumberland Superior Court of Law will be held on the 2d Monday in February 1852, for the trial of such Civil Cases as were on the trial docket at Fall Term, 1851.

Suitors and witnesses will take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

D. G. MAC RAE, Clerk.

Nov. 22, 1851. 42te

I HAVE just received from New York, my FALL AND WINTER

Stock of Goods,

Consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

☞ I will barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.

N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.

Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

C. T. HAIGH & SON

OFFER FOR SALE:

NEW Orleans, Porto Rico, Refined, Crushed, Loaf and Havana Sugar.
Rio, Laguira, and old Gov't Java Coffee.
Dundee, Gunny, and Burlaps Bagging.
Rope and Twine.
Iron, Nails, Salt, Molasses.
Cheese and Raisins.
Blacksmiths' Tools, Axes, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Scythes.
Trace and Halter Chains.
Band and Hoop Iron.
White Lead in Oil.
Spanish Brown, Red Lead.
Glass, Putty, Buckets, Brooms.
Mackerel, in barrels and half ditto.
Negro Shoes. Tanners' Oil.
Tin Plate. Wire.
Superior Green and Black Teas.
Saleratus, Soap, Snuff.
Pepper, Ginger, Spice, Nutmegs.
Sperm and Adamantine Candles.
Bar Lead, Shot, Powder, &c. &c.

Nov. 28, 1851. 44tf

Will be Received by the first rise in the River,

5 TONS of SWEDES IRON, by
E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

IN STORE,

PLOUGHS and Plough Castings, Corn Shellers, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, and Spinning Wheels.

E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

Hillsborough Academy.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, the 13th of January next. Terms per Session $21.00.

BENJ. R. HUSKE, Principal.

Nov. 26. 46-6w

FOR SALE,

Fine Turpentine and Timber Lands,

In Robeson County.

270 ACRES adjoining the lands of Joseph Smith and William Tyner.

700 Acres adjoining the lands of Alexander McIntyre, William H. Grimsley, and Angus Ray.

1500 Acres in the fork of Raft Swamp and Panther Swamp, adjoining the lands of Jno. Blue, Archd Blue, Archd Smith, and Mrs. Ansley.

1000 Acres, on which is situate the old Normant mill seat, adjoining the lands of Simon Caldwell, R. E. Troy, and Junius Morissey.

The above Lands are generally heavily Timbered, and fine Turpentine Lands, lying on and near Lumber River.

They will be sold in tracts, and on accommodating terms.

Apply to ... William McNeill, or
R. S. FRENCH.

Lumberton, Dec. 6, 1851. 46-6w

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber are respectfully requested to settle during the present month.

A statement of accounts due from persons residing out of town will be forwarded by mail.

Persons having accounts against the subscriber are requested to hand them in for settlement.

SAML J. HINSDALE.

Dec. 8, 1851. 46tf

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.

July 14, 1851. 4-tf

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware

MANUFACTORY.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

F. T. Ward's

OLD ESTABLISHED TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE MANUFACTORY

IS REMOVED to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & CANS,

And to do all kind of work of Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

☞ A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

C. W. ANDREWS.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-Y

The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE,

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern-made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Nov. 10, 1851. 38tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

Encourage the old North State.

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO. have just received a splendid assortment of *Salem Cassimere*, black and grey, to which they would call the attention of the public. These goods will compete in quality and durability with the best of Northern Cassimeres, and are much cheaper, ranging from 62½ cents to $1 25 per yard.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 14, 1851. 30tf

THE SCOTTISH GAEL, or Celtic Manners, as preserved among the Highlanders, being an historical and descriptive account of the inhabitants, antiquities, and national peculiarities of Scotland, by James Logan. Just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

100,000 Acres Valuable

TIMBER LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76tf

WANTED,

3000 ft. Ash Lumber for Wagons, 1½ to 3 inches thick.
3000 ft. Seasoned Oak Lumber, 1½ to 3 inches.
1000 ft. White Oak and Hickory, for Axletrees.
1000 ft. White Oak for Tongues, Bolsters and Stakes.
100 Post Oak Hubs, for Carts and Wagons.
2000 Spokes.

For which the highest cash price will be paid. Apply soon to

E. FULLER.

May 19, 1851. 72-tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

Mill Stones, Anchor Bolting Cloth, Mill Irons, French Burr, Esopus and Cologne Mill Stones, at Manufacturers' prices.

THE subscribers having made very favorable arrangements for obtaining from one of the most extensive importing and manufacturing houses in this country, French Burr, Cologne and Esopus Mill Stones, and the real Anchor Bolting Cloth, are now enabled to offer any of these articles to Millers of the best quality, and at lower prices than they have been heretofore furnished at in this place.

A supply of best Anchor Bolting Cloth constantly kept on hand.

The quality of every article is warranted.

JNO. H. & J. MARTINE.

Oct. 6, 1851. 28-1mew2meow

A pair of 4 ft. 2 inch Cologne Mill Stones on hand; and daily expected, pair of 3 feet 6 inch Esopus Mill Stones,—and would invite an examination of them, as they will be found superior for Corn.

WE are now receiving a large and well selected Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Comprising every article usually kept in that line, together with

150 Cases Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps.

—ALSO—

A well selected Stock of

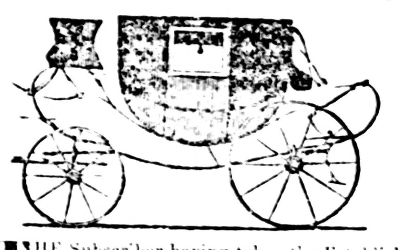
HARDWARE.

To all of which we invite the attention of Merchants of the interior, who will find it to their interest to examine our Stock before making their purchases. We will not be undersold by any one doing business in this place.

HALL & SACKETT.

August 25, 1851. 16tf

Carriage Manufactory.



THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 71tf

ROBT. MITCHELL,

Arey's Row, Gillespie Street,

Has always on hand a supply of

Bacon, Tobacco, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Soap, Candles, Cotton Yarn, Sheetings, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware.

—ALSO—

A large stock of Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS, embracing Western and N. C. Whiskey; French, Apple and Peach Brandy; Jamaica and N. E. Rum; Holland Gin; Wines of different kinds.

All of which have been purchased low for Cash. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Nov. 1, 1851. 36-5m

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner. L. H. WHITAKER.

August 24, 1850. 34tf

Line of four-horse Post C

Fayetteville to Warsa

THE Subscribers having [illegible] contract on the above line [illegible] THIS DAY, running a Line [illegible] Coaches, Daily. Leaving F[illegible] M., and arriving at Warsaw [illegible] in time for the Cars, [illegible] turning, leave Warsaw [illegible] Cars, say about 1 or 2 [illegible] etteville in ten hours. [illegible] to render the line pleas[illegible] for Travellers.

A Line of Stages will [illegible] as possible, by the P[illegible] ville via Carthage and [illegible] ton, Salem, and S[illegible]

M[illegible]

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. [illegible]

Stage Line to Ral

THE Subscribers [illegible] Fayetteville to Raleig[illegible] operations this day, wi[illegible] Coaches, good horses, [illegible] The Fare is FIVE Dol[illegible] The Stage Houses are [illegible] etteville Hotel, in Ral[illegible] House; but Passengers w[illegible] other Houses [illegible] departure will be [illegible] clock A. M. from Fayet[illegible] from Raleigh, daily. [illegible] unremitted at[illegible] of the travel.

M[illegible]
DAV[illegible]

Fayetteville, July [illegible]

STOVES! STOV

SUITABLE for [illegible] and Stores. [illegible]

Oct. 27, 1851.

NEW CARPET

10 ROLLS B[illegible] Carpeting [illegible] terns, just received.

—Also—

15 Kegs [illegible]
25 boxes [illegible]
50 bags [illegible]

Indigo, Cl[illegible] an addition to [illegible]

S. W. H[illegible]

Nov. 26, 1851.

FAYETTEVILLE CONFE

CHARLES BANE

Confectioner,

INFORMS the public [illegible] Establishment on Gree[illegible] hand a fresh supply of [illegible] by him [illegible] ranted free fr[illegible] cious p[illegible] now dev[illegible] pared to [illegible] to any ma[illegible] dies he warrants to [illegible] he will sell [illegible] cheap as goo[illegible] in New York or elsewhere.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 18[illegible]

Fire Insuranc

THE ÆTNA Insura[illegible] ford, having [illegible] Revenue Law of [illegible] tinue its Agency [illegible] management [illegible] pared to issue Polic[illegible] ings or Goods, either [illegible] part of the State, [illegible] scription of the Property.

The ÆTNA COMPANY [illegible] about 30 years. Its capi[illegible] The Hon. Thos. K. Brace [illegible] and he still holds that office [illegible] first Directors are still [illegible] bers of the Board. [illegible] the highest character [illegible] management, and for the [illegible] it has ever adjusted its los[illegible]

March 10, 1851.

HENRIETTA LINE

Steam and Freight B

ARE all in excellent [illegible] Tow Boats have [illegible] and made good [illegible] *new* Flat for low water [illegible] service. She will carry [illegible] and draw only 20 inches [illegible] These favorite [illegible] expect as prompt [illegible] particular as any other [illegible]

G. [illegible]
R. M. [illegible]

A. D. CAZAUX, Agent at W[illegible]

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 185[illegible]

New Firm & New L

THE Undersigned having [illegible] nership to carry on the

Livery Stable Bus

Respectfully inform the [illegible] and the Public generally, [illegible] commodated on reason[illegible] **Horses, Buggies & other V** at such times as they may [illegible] plying to the subscribers [illegible] pared to carry on the Bus[illegible] and renewed the Estab[illegible] tion of some fine Hors[illegible] are satisfied that they [illegible] all who may wish to hire.

And therefore call on [illegible]

J. W. [illegible]
R[illegible]

Sept. 18, 1851.

E. C. HALL

OF ROME

Successor of Hall, S

IS now receiving his Fall [illegible] consisting of a general [illegible]

Dry Goods, Saddlery, H[illegible] Shoes, Hardware, G

A much larger and more [illegible] ever opened on the East [illegible] —which he is prepared [illegible] to punctual customers, [illegible] retail, at greatly reduced pr[illegible]

☞ He would call par[illegible] stock of BOOTS AND SHOES [illegible] is unusually large, and of [illegible] style; and having been bou[illegible] and will sell them very lo[illegible]

You that wish Bargains [illegible] interest to give the Stock an [illegible] buying elsewhere.

Always on hand, a general [illegible] RIES.

Oct. 18, 1851.

BURNING FLU

PRICE 75 cents per g[illegible]

Nov. 17, 1851.

Blanks of all ki

For sale [illegible]